The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2456. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Persia and Kangaroo.

THE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

Sardinia no Party to the Preliminaries of Peace.

Revolutionary State of Central Italy.

The Text of Napoleon's Speech to the Officers of State.

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DISCONTENT OF THE PARISIAN OUVRIERS.

Cotton Declining—Breadstuffs Steady—Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 94 3-4 @ 94 7-8.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. Judkins, which sailed from Liverpool at about 1:30 on the afternoon of the 23d July, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The steamer Canadian Kingston, from Liverpool on the 20th, and Queenstown on the 21st July, also arrived here yesterday morning. Her news had been forwarded from Cape Race.

The steamship Ocmulgee was appointed to leave Galway for St. Johns, New Foundland, on the afternoon of the 23d.

The steamer Persia arrived at Southampton on the afternoon of the 21st, and the Glasgow and Edinburgh, reached Glasgow on the 22d.

The news by the *Persia* is two days later, and is of much interest.

THE PEACE IN EUROPE.

Public Sentiment in France—Condition of Italy—Policy of England—The Meeting at Zurich.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

PARIS, Thursday, July 21, 1859.

The PEACE does not grow in public favor. The feeling of the people is one of profound disappointment and discontent. Their hopes as the war went on rose higher and higher. The brilliant victories which crowned every step of the French army roused the sentiment of military glory—always strong in a Frenchman's breast—to the highest point of enthusiasm. The great mass of the people—resolute and zealous always in their love of freedom—exulted to see France again leading the van of Liberalism in Europe, and looked for nothing less than the utter abasement of Austria and the supremacy of substantial Democracy in the Italian States. LOUIS NAPOLEON, for the first time, began to be positively and thoroughly popular at home—and this popularity increased just in proportion to the degree in which he was distrusted and feared abroad. The French people were prepared to see this war carried on to the "bitter end." They were ready for all the chances and all the sacrifices which it might involve. They did not, as a general thing, credit the danger of its extension to the rest of Europe; but even if that had been certain I think they would not have shrunk from it, but would have preferred such a result to the peace that has been concluded. Their hopes have been blasted; their faith in the Emperor's cold, resolute determination to accomplish whatever he undertakes, has been shaken; their hatred of Austria, and their thirst for its disgrace, have not been gratified, and they feel that *their* sentiments and wishes, which seemed to weigh so much at the outset, have been in the final adjustment utterly disregarded.

This is the feeling of the day. Yet it is not quite certain that public sentiment would have been so strong in support of the war, under all contingencies, if the war had been actually continued. The best possible apology for the peace is contained in the Emperor's speech to the *Corps d'Etat*, made on Tuesday—which I hope reached you by the *Ocean Queen*. It was short, but most comprehensive in its terms, and thoroughly elevated and statesmanlike in its tone. It will not satisfy the Italians—for gratitude with them is rather a lively sense of favors *expected*, than a proper appreciation of benefits already conferred. NAPOLEON certainly incurred a great responsibility, and assumed very grave duties, when he aroused the hopes of Italy, and promised so positively that she should be free from the Alps to the Adriatic. The Italians everywhere were stimulated to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, by prospects which so far transcended their warmest hopes, and promised to realize the fondest dreams of their noblest patriots. The peace came upon them like a thunderclap. It crushed their hopes and bruised their hearts; and it is not at all strange that their first feelings should have been those of intense and bitter indignation.

But the Italians owe it to themselves to remember that they had no claims upon France,—that her intervention on their behalf savored much more of disinterestedness than nations generally are expected to show, and that the peace, imperfect as it is, has nevertheless immensely improved their political condition. They have a *Confederation*, which they have always regarded as the indispensable beginning and basis of national life and unity. Austria no longer *rules over* any part of Italy,—and in the affairs of the Peninsula she has only the influence of one among half-a-dozen States. She will be held in constant and effective check by the other Powers, and will be utterly powerless in the internal government of everything beyond her own provinces. All the Governments will find themselves under what the Emperor strongly styles the "imperious necessity" of making thorough and salutary reforms in their internal affairs,—and even the Pope will find himself placed under new and strong restraint. If the Italians are wise they can make this arrangement the beginning of a new nationality which will fulfill their highest aspirations. If they take counsel of their passions, as they are very likely to do, they may plunge their country still deeper in anarchy and misrule.

There is no doubt that the popular commotion of Italy—the revolts in the Papal States, the disturbances in Tuscany, the impending insurrection in Hungary, and the general movements of revolution everywhere, constituted the most formidable obstacle to the prosecution of the war, and decided NAPOLEON to stop short in his career and make peace. Prussia would unquestionably have joined Austria if internal revolutions had threatened her existence,—and Russia could not possibly have taken part against Germany if the contest had assumed that shape. France would thus have been left alone,—with no ally but Revolution,—and the war then would have become a second edition of that waged by the first NAPOLEON. I think public men throughout Europe will agree that LOUIS NAPOLEON judged wisely in saying that the results to be obtained would not warrant the hazards of such a contest; that the interest of France did not warrant it and that duty to his own country and to the world required him to forbear.

It is very curious to notice the conduct of England throughout this whole affair. It has certainly been weak and indignified, and it comes very near being cowardly and imbecile. The English were enraged because NAPOLEON began the war without consulting them, and have insisted throughout that the Italian question was a plain one, that Austria had rights in Italy which Europe was bound to recognize, and that Sardinia and Count CAVOUR had made all the trouble by insisting on reforms that were impossible, and echoing complaints that had no foundation. Then they became doubly enraged because NAPOLEON made peace without their concurrence, and denounced him with still greater vigor for not having driven Austria entirely out of Italy, and for not having given full and complete realization to the dreams of CAVOUR and the hopes of enthusiasts throughout the Italian States; and now that the war is ended in which they took no part, and a peace is made to which they contributed neither aid nor advice, they are busy in discussing the Congress which is *not* to be held, and in framing the code of public law by which the treaties of 1815 are to be replaced. It is amusing to see the peremptory tone in which they assert that such things *must* be done, and that such and such others cannot on any account be permitted, and throughout the whole of their vacillating counsels and unworthy detractions, runs a steady vein of fear and dread lest England should be invaded and the kingdom swallowed by this new NAPOLEON. At first he was supposed to be fighting Austria only to destroy one of England's allies. Now he is charged with having made peace with her, only to have one ally more against Great Britain. Day by day and week by week,—in Parliament and in the Press,—LOUIS NAPOLEON and the French people are denounced with the utmost virulence in England, as utterly perfidious and as meditating the worst designs, even while making the frankest and most plausible professions.

I do not believe LOUIS NAPOLEON ever had the remotest design or desire to invade England,—or to be on any but the most friendly relations with her Government. And if this purpose should ever be changed, it will be by the incessant abuse of which he is made the object. Monarchs are but men,—and even sovereigns are not insensible to personal insult and provocation. If NAPOLEON III. were *half* as unprincipled and as bad a man as the English represent him, he would have resented and punished their abuse of him long ago. There is a certain kind of prediction which tends constantly to bring about its own fulfillment; and if the English really desired hostilities with France they could not have taken more effectual steps towards that end. It is important to observe, too, that their denunciations are producing a very marked effect upon the sentiment o the French *people*. The French, in spite of all differences among themselves, are thorough and uncompromising patriots whenever the honor, dignity and welfare of their country come in question—and they can easily be goaded into an intense hatred of the English.

The agitations to which this war gives rise are but just commencing:—and very grave and serious difficulties remain to be encountered. Yo will see that there is to be no general European Congress—at least not for the present,—but that France, Austria and Sardinia, as they made the war alone, and restored peace alone, have also taken into their own hands the management of Italian affairs. Plenipotentiaries have already been appointed, who are soon to meet at Zurich for the discussion of these important points. They will have very grave topics before them. LOUIS NAPOLEON cannot ignore the state of public feeling in Italy, nor will VICTOR EMANUEL find his interest, as the actual head of the new Confederacy, in restoring the absolutism of the Duchies, in augmenting the temporal power of the Pope, or in disregarding the just expectations of the Italian people. Both these Powers are very thoroughly committed to a liberal and a just policy, and cannot fail to insist upon such an organization of Italy as shall consult the national hopes of her people. Austria, moreover, has now no special interest in crushing these hopes, and will not be likely to offer any very strenuous opposition to whatever the French Emperor may consider essential. There is good ground to hope, therefore, that the meeting at Zurich may place Italy upon a more satisfactory basis than the peace of Villafranca has hitherto promised. If it fails in this, we must expect new popular commotions in Italy,—new revolts against their rulers,—new interventions, and possibly a new war.

The disappointment of the Hungarians at the early termination of the war must be intense. Their only hope for their country lay in the prosecution of the contest. Their leaders have acted with great prudence and moderation and are entitled to profound respect and sympathy. I see it announced in the journals of this morning that they have dissolved the organization with which they were preparing to take part in the war, and have abandoned all projects of political action. No other course was open to them, as the active aid of France was absolutely essential to their success, and this the peace has put out of the question.

It is understood that the army of Italy, or a portion of it, is to enter Paris on the 15th of August,—the *fête* day of NAPOLEON,—and a display of unusual magnificence is expected. The weather has been intolerably hot, and there has been a general migration from Paris to the sea-side. For the last two days it has been more comfortable.

I was mistaken in saying that Gov. SEWARD had gone to Russia. He is still in London, but is expected here every day. There has been quite an influx of Americans within the last fortnight and they continue to arrive from England, generally on their way to Switzerland and the Rhine.

H. J. R.

AFFAIRS AT PARIS.

Return of the Emperor—The Reception of the Dignitaries of State—The Emperor's Exposition of the Villafranca Settlement—The State of the Italian Question—The Relations of France and England—The Loss of Lombardy—The Fine Art Exhibition at Paris—American Painters—Capt. Jerome Bonaparte at Solferino—The Austrians in Algeria—The Correspondence of the London Times.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, July 21, 1859.

Last Sunday morning the Emperor arrived at St. Cloud. His Majesty was met at the gate of the reserved Park by the Empress, the Prince Imperial and all the household of Her Majesty. The Emperor looked much bronzed by his exposure to the hot rays of an Italian sun, but was otherwise quite well. He embraced the Empress most affectionately, and then taking the Prince up in his arms, he kissed him repeatedly, seeming much moved. Loud shouts of *Vive l'Empereur* were heard from those who had collected near the Park gates to witness the arrival of His Majesty. Since his return, the Emperor has been constantly occupied, seeing his ministers, and examining himself into all questions that bear upon the interests of the country. Yesterday, a reception of the members of the Great Bodies of the State took place at the Chateau. At 3 o'clock, a great number of Senators, Deputies, and members of the Council of State had assembled in the state-rooms of the Palace. At 3½ the Emperor and Empress entered the large saloon called le *Salon de Mars*. Their Majesties were greeted with repeated cheers. *Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Impératrice*, were heard from all present. Both of the Imperial households were in full court dress, the ladies of honor of Her Majesty wearing magnificent toilets. The ceremony was a most imposing one, and the aspect of the assembly really magnificent, all the Senators, Deputies and Councillors being in full uniform, and wearing the insignias of the different orders they belonged to. M. TROPLONG, President of the Senate, spoke as follows:

SIRE: If your Majesty, consulting only the superiority of your arms, had allowed the war to continue, the general opinion in France, and perhaps in Europe, is that nothing would have retarded your irresistible march, and that Magenta and Solferino would have been followed by fresh triumphs. Why, then, did the Emperor resolve to stop at the height of fortune?

Your Majesty has told us—It is because French interests which had commanded the war, must command peace, and then to carry the conflict further would have been to go beyond the legitimate cause of our intervention. Sire, France has understood this noble language; she has recognized in it your devotedness to her, as well as your elevated foresight in presence of unjust jealousies and of the incoherent pretension of revolutionary passions. After having followed you with pride to the field of battle, she admires and approves in you that heroic moderation which only belongs to great characters.

When SCIPIO had vanquished HANNIBAL at ZAMA, he might have destroyed Carthage. That he would not do, although he had undertaken to break down Carthaginian power. A prudent politician, as well as an able General, he knew that a man often ruins himself by inflicting too much loss on his enemy.

Let us then enjoy this glorious peace, fruit of a war that in two months has delivered Piedmont, and has wrested Lombardy from her powerful master; let us congratulate the Emperor, whilst waiting until our cries of triumph shall greet the return of our invincible soldiers. France will henceforth feel herself more free in her external action, more powerful by her arms, and more respected by the firm prudence of her Government. If the campaign of Italy again lights up for her the great days of the first Empire, the object of Villafranca is to her a sure guarantee that she will only see its prosperities.

After which Count DE MORNY, President of the Legislative body, said:

SIRE: In three months how many prodigies have been witnessed!

When war was declared, we had not a single soldier in Italy. Austria possessed there a numerous army in formidable positions, which had long been studied, and her encroaching influence weighed on all the Italian Governments. Some days after, five successive victories added the most glorious page to our military history, and the political object which you proposed to yourself was attained!

But the noblest of all victories is that which you have gained over yourself. In the intoxication of triumph, you have shown yourself a generous enemy as well as a faithful and disinterested ally; surrounded by victorious and ardent soldiers, you have only thought of sparing their precious blood; you have given to Italy true liberty, by freeing her from despotism, and by interdicting there all revolutionary proceedings; and with the marvelous moderation which characterizes you, you have gone as far as the honor of France called for, but not farther than her interests required.

Sire, your absence was for the country a trial which the noble attitude of the Empress has rendered easy to bear, and which has given the populations the opportunity of displaying their confidence in you, and their attachment to your dynasty.

I am certain, Sire, in expressing these sentiments to you, that they are entertained by the Legislative Body.

M. BAROCHE, President of the Council, also addressed his Majesty as follows:

SIRE—Your Council of State unites with joy, and with the energy of profound devotedness, in the sentiments that have just been expressed to your Majesty in the name of the Senate and of the Legislative Body.

After having, like all France and all Europe, admired during a glorious war the ability of a great captain and the heroism of his soldiers, we have not the less admired—we have admired still more—the moderation full of prudence, which, in the very midst of success, stopped short at the moment at which the interests and sentiments of France might have to suffer from the character and developments which the war appeared likely to take.

Blessed be God, who brings you back safe and sound, covered with fresh glory, to France, of which you are the saviour and the hope, between this august Consort, of whose firm courage and lofty reason we have had proofs during your absence, and this noble child, who already learns to thank Heaven for the triumphs of his father!

The three addresses were loudly applauded. The Emperor, at the conclusion of the *visa*, replied as follows. I give you the discourse in full:

GENTLEMEN: In finding myself again in the midst of you, who, during my absence, have surrounded the Empress and my son with so much devotedness, I am most anxious in the first place to thank you, and next to explain to you what has been the ruling motive of my conduct.

When, after a successful campaign of two months, the French and Sardinian armies arrived under the walls of Verona, the struggle was inevitably about to change its character both in a military and political point of view. I was fatally obliged to attack in front an enemy entrenched behind strong fortresses, and protected against any diversion on his flanks by the neutrality of the territory which surrounded him, and in commencing the long and sterile war of sieges I found before me Europe in arms ready either to dispute our successes or to aggravate our reverses.

Nevertheless, the difficulty of the undertaking would neither have shaken my resolution nor checked the enthusiasm of my army, if the means had not been out of proportion with the results to be expected. It was necessary to decide on boldly breaking down the difficulties opposed by neutral territories, and then accept the struggle on the banks of the Rhine as well as on the Adige; it was necessary to everywhere frankly fortify ourselves by the cooperation of the revolutionary party; to again shed precious blood which had already too freely flowed—in a word, it was necessary, in order to triumph, to risk what no sovereign is allowed to stake, except for the independence of his country.

If, therefore, I stopped short, it was neither from lassitude nor from exhaustion, nor from abandonment of the noble cause which I wished to serve, but because in my heart there was something which spoke still more loudly—the interest of France.

Do you think it cost me nothing to check the ardor of those soldiers who, flushed by victory, only asked to be led forward?

Do you suppose that it was not painful to me to openly strike out before Europe from my programme the territory which extends from the Mincio to the Adriatic?

Do you imagine that it cost me nothing to see in honest hearts, noble illusions destroyed and patriotic hopes extinguished?

To serve the cause of Italian independence, I made war contrary to the wish of Europe; so soon as the destinies of my country could be endangered, I made peace.

But does that mean that our efforts and our sacrifices have been thrown away? Certainly not. As I stated in my farewell to my soldiers, we have a right to be proud of this short campaign. In four combats and two battles, an army second to none in bravery and organization was conquered. The King of Piedmont, formerly called the guardian of the Alps, has seen his country delivered from invasion, and the frontier of his States extended from the Ticino to the Mincio. The idea of an Italian nationality is admitted by those who were most opposed to it, and all the sovereigns of the Italian Peninsula comprehend at last the imperious necessity for salutary reforms.

Thus, after having given a fresh proof of the military power of France, the peace which I have just concluded will be fruitful in happy results; the future will every day reveal them more and more for the happiness of Italy, the influence of France, and the repose of Europe."

The address was frequently interrupted by loud shouts of approval, and it concluded amidst the warmest acclamations and renewed cries of "*Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Impératrice!*" The ceremony then ended, and their Majesties at once mingled with the high personages present, conversing with them for some time. I noticed that His Majesty seemed quite gay, and entirely recovered from the fatigue of his campaign. Your readers will not, I am sure, fail to recognize the frankness and sincerity of the Emperor's *expose* of the motive that led him to make peace with the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH. The infringement of neutral territory would certainly have given cause to Germany to act in the offensive, and certainly none can doubt that revolution was ripe. It is, beyond doubt, a fact that the unexpected termination of the war caused a feeling of disappointment and discontent in France. The military ardor of the French people was roused, and they wished a continuance of the glorious war that was shedding such glory over all France. But still there is in the country a lively recollection of the great prosperity that followed the peace which terminated the Crimean campaign, and now a general turn of sentiment in favor of peace is again become evident. It was a strange thing to observe how the French received the news of peace, with transports of joy!—how they then became dissatisfied—and how now they are again becoming enthusiastic in favor of peace. There is no longer any trouble to be apprehended from the French people, owing to the brusque settlement of the war. But much is feared from the rash and impetuous Italians, who will perhaps carry to excess the amount of liberty they have got hold of. The Tuscans seem determined to prevent the resumption of power of their runaway Prince, and up to the present time all is decent and unanimity as to how the matter is to end. The resignation of M. DE CAVOUR is considered by many as an alarming step taken by a disappointed and over-ambitious man, but a new Ministry has been formed at Turin, and there are no evidences of much ill-feeling on the part of the people as to cause any founded apprehensions for the future. After all, Italy has gained greatly by the war. She is to become a Confederation of States, having a President: it is easy to understand that henceforth Austria will not, dare not, march her troops into the country to enforce her views. The Princes of the smaller States, having nothing more to gain from Austria, will not only be ungrateful for past favors; they will be the first to act against her influence—the past history of the world teaches us this. King VICTOR EMANUEL will be ever ready to grant his powerful aid to prevent the undue exercise of Austrian rule in Venetia. In fact, the young Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH must feel that reform is the order of the day. The Pope is aware of this fact, and thus the condition of the Italian people is certain to be at once ameliorated. The Princes of the smaller States can but reform—the will of the people will force them to do it—and so disappears Austria's bad influence, so will misgovernment disappear in Italy. The case is a clear one, and the results I speak of certain, unless prevented by a hasty or revolutionary action on the part of the Italian people. There are great results to accrue for France from the rapid and glorious campaign just terminated. She secures a faithful ally on the borders of the Alps, who will defend her frontiers. And the Emperor NAPOLEON has, by his generous moderation, gained the good will and friendship of the Emperor of Austria. We thus find the three Emperors of France, Russia and Austria on the best of terms. Must not the Powers that have threatened the Emperor of the French, or acted with coldness towards him, feel that this union of three immensely powerful monarchs bodes them no good? It must; and surely England and Prussia especially feel great apprehension for the future. It is not to be disputed that proper action on the part of England would have allowed the Emperor NAPOLEON to carry out his programme to the letter. Had the English Government have frankly expressed its sympathy for Italy, have lent the aid of its moral support to the cause, and have given Prussia to understand that she was not to meddle in a matter that did not concern her, the Emperor would have been enabled to have gone on and forced the Austrians to evacuate entirely the whole of Italy. But England, who has for years prated in her Parliament of Italian Independence, was found wanting when her aid was needed. Italian liberty was no longer the theme. *Invasion* was the cry, and a senseless and undignified panic was universal. Why should the English, who are ever boasting so loudly of their enormous power, so dread a French invasion? Because they are aware that they have given a thousand causes to the Emperor NAPOLEON for complaint, and that even to the last moment insults to himself and his Government have been the favorite topics of their lords and their journals. It is but natural, under such circumstances, that Louis NAPOLEON should seek allies elsewhere, and when the day comes that France throws aside English alliance, the people of Great Britain will have but themselves to blame. Acting honestly and uprightly as a firm ally with France, England would have seen the beneficial results of such a political course, but having always chosen the opposite tack, she will have the consequences to rue, and let us hope it may not be too soon. War is a terrible calamity, and one that entails a thousand curses upon the nations engaged; let us hope that the rapid strides of progress and civilization may prevent a war between France and England; t'would be a war of extermination, and the most dreadful in its results that the world has ever seen. But at present there is nothing to dread; the Emperor NAPOLEON is moderate, patient, and really has at heart the interests of France. Let the English but act as allies and they will meet with immediate sympathy on this side of the Channel; the fact is an evident one; see how pleased the French people are when the English journals, on rare occasions, speak well and justly of the French and French Government; at once they respond, and did the English Government but act decently towards France, all thoughts of invasion might be laid aside. There is a great deal of generosity in the French character, and a proper appeal to this sentiment on the part of the English would meet with an immediate return. I speak from observation, and can assure you I am correct in my conclusions.

But let me return to the Italian question. We are soon to have ample details; a Congress composed of representatives from the French, Austrian and Sardinian Governments are to meet at Zurich; Baron DE BOURQUENEY is the French Plenipotentiary, Count DE COLLOREDO the Austrian, the Sardinian is not yet appointed. Prince ESTERHAZY left Vienna yesterday for this city. He comes on a mission to the French Government. It is a noticeable fact that a bitter war of words is now going on between the Prussian and Austrian journals; it is evident that serious ill will is felt by the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, one against the other, and we may soon look for a division among the States forming the Germanic Confederation. Prussia is disbanding the army mobilized, at such an immense expense, having gained thereby nothing but the ill will of France and loss of *prestige*.

The *Presse*, of Vienna, makes the following calculation of the loss that Austria endures in ceding the Province of Lombardy:

"It is not without interest to estimate the pecuniary loss which Austria will suffer from giving up Lombardy. This province, which has a superficies of 377 square German miles, contains 2,903,974 inhabitants. It has contributed to the total receipts of Austria in direct and indirect taxes, which in 1856 amounted to 335,976,156 florins, a sum of 36,185,641 florins. That part is proportionally very considerable; for whilst in the whole monarchy the tax is on an average 8fl. 85kr. per head, it amounts in Lombardy on an average to 12fl. 36kr. Both in an agricultural and industrial point of view, Lombardy was one of the richest provinces of the monarchy. The value of landed property is estimated officially, according to the net produce, at a capital of 1,084,722,000fl., and the value of the soil only at 150,409,925fl. The annual industrial revenue of the Lombards, among whom the lists of the contributions reckon 7 206 dealers and manufacturers, 1,216 bankers, 60,700 workmen in manufactories, 46,368 servants, and 237,480 journeymen, is estimated at 61,858fl.

A letter from Florence states that KOSSUTH, KLAPKA and TELEKI, who had constituted themselves in that city as a Hungarian Committee, have separated, renouncing all projects of political action.

The Exhibition of paintings in the Palais de l'Industrie, closed on Sunday last, on which day over 60,000 persons visited the galleries. The next day the distribution of prizes took place, and I am happy to state that an American artist received from the French jury an *honorable mention*. Mr. P. F. ROTHERMEL, of Philadelphia, the person I refer to, only arrived in Paris some six weeks before the opening of the Exhibition, and was obliged to send in his paintings unfinished. But even then, the force of the drawing and coloring were so conspicuous as to merit a special mention from those appointed by the State to award the prizes to the artists judged the most meritorious. Count NIEUWERKERKE, the Director of the Fine Arts, said in the discourse he made to the assembly, that an *honorable mention* was equivalent to a medal; that those mentioned did not get medals, owing to the limited number; but that the Jury felt in honor bound to notice such artists as received the mention. Mr. ROTHERMEL's works have been duly noticed by the Paris as well as some of the London critics, and all agree in praising the artist's unusual strength and harmony of color. Americans here rejoice in the well deserved triumph of their countrymen, and look forward with pleasant anticipation to the next Exhibition, on which occasion this artist is to expose a grand tableaux. Mr. ROTHERMEL sailed yesterday in the *Ocean Queen*, from Havre, for the United States. He takes with him the tableaux that attracted so much attention in this city. I am assured that several offers were made for these paintings, by our connoisseurs here, but they were no longer the property of the artist, having been painted to order. Mr. E. H. MAY also exhibited some fine paintings, which were well spoken of by the Paris critics. This gentleman received a medal at a previous Exhibition, and was proposed this year for what is styled a recall of a medal, but owing to the great number of persons to be mentioned and the fact that another American artist was prominently noticed, Mr. MAY did not receive the honor he so well deserved. All persons here agree in praising the works of Mr. ROTHERMEL, and American art has received many compliments through him. I understand that Mr. MAY also leaves Paris for the United States during the Fall. He is at present busy executing a fine painting of Commerce, which the artist represents in the last moments of his adventurous career. This painting will be exhibited in the United States.

It may not be uninteresting to your readers to hear that an American, Capt. JAMES PENNINGTON, of the First Chasseurs d'Afrique, particularly distinguished himself during the Italian campaign. I had the pleasure of seeing the Captain at NOVARA and MILAN during my stay at the allied headquarters, and gleaned many interesting items from him concerning the fine cavalry regiment he belongs to. I am told that at SOLFERINO Capt. BONAPARTE was conspicuous in his dashing attacks upon the masses of Austrian infantry. I notice from the official returns that his regiment lost a great many men, as well as officers during the many charges they made. I am happy to add, however, that the Captain escaped unhurt, although he was ever foremost among the brave men under his command. I can assure you I took great pleasure and pride in informing his fellow officers whom I met in Milan, that Capt. BONAPARTE was a genuine Yankee, and one that we claimed as a fair representative of Brother Jonathan. While speaking of Americans, I must not omit mentioning the gallant conduct of Major PAUZE KEARNY, who went through the campaign as an amateur. He accompanied his friend, Gen. MORRIS, and during the battle of SOLFERINO, remained the whole day exposed to the deadly firing of the Austrian musketry and artillery. The Major had the good luck to escape with nothing more serious than a sun-stroke. He speaks in the most enthusiastic terms of the extraordinary bravery of the French troops, and while recounting their taking of the tower of SOLFERINO, he says that it was an almost inconceivable feat of arms, as, owing to the nature of the ground and the natural defences of the place, ten thousand troops ought to have repulsed the attack of ten times their number; but French *elan* and enthusiasm were not to be resisted, and the Major speaks of the great deeds of SOLFERINO with undisguised admiration. The Major came near falling into the hands of the Austrians the night previous to the battle. He was in advance of the main body of the army, and observing an unusual movement among some cattle in the distance, he stopped and returned just as the Austrians in great force came over the hill near him. The Major's experience in Indian signs, gained on our Western frontiers, was thus of great service to him.

Many amusing anecdotes are related of the joy shown by the Austrian prisoners when they heard that peace had been declared. In one of the provincial towns, where several hundred of them are, it was hard to make them believe that such was the case, but at last they received the official notification of the fact that peace was declared. They immediately began shouting *Vive l'Empereur Napoleon*—and rushing up to the French soldiers whose barracks they shared, they commenced shaking hands with them. A few moments after, the citizens who lined the favorite promenade, which is near the barracks, were much amused to see the soldiers in couples, French and Austrian, executing a lively dance. The inhabitants at once brought bread and wine to the soldiers, who thus had a feast after their dance. Most of the Austrian officers have applied to the Minister of War for permission to return *ad Patris* to Austria; none of them wish to pass through Italy on their way home. Large numbers of the soldiers have been sent to Algeria, and it is most likely that many of them will prefer to remain in the country, as indemnities will be held out to them to do so. In several cases the soldiers had been allowed to send for their families to join them in Algeria, and these will most likely wish to remain, as they escape the Austrian service.

Since the declaration of peace all the funny caricatures against the Austrians have disappeared from the shop windows, while the theatres, representing plays in which the Austrians of course came out second best and were much ridiculed, have received orders from the Government to discontinue these performances. At the Porte St. Martin, in particular, a five-act play, called "La Voix Secrète," was at once stopped, as it was excessively Anti-Austrian. The managers of the theatres have all made claims for compensation for the loss thus endured by them. At the Hippodrome a grand equestrian play was announced, entitled "La Guerre d'Italie;" 300 Zouaves and 300 Austrians were to have performed wonders for the delighted multitude, but the peace has quashed it all.

The interesting letters from the allied head quarters, published in the London *Times*, have been generally, I see, attributed in the United States to the pen of WILLIAM RUSSELL, of Crimean celebrity. This is a mistake. Those letters emanate from a Hungarian officer, who followed the allied armies from Vercelli to Solferino, and are written, I am inclined to suppose, in German, and then translated at the *Times* office. One thing I am positive of—it is the gentleman I speak of, and not Mr. RUSSELL, who wrote the letters I refer to. The *Times* would have made it known, had they been written by Mr. RUSSELL—they would have appeared as from a special correspondent.

DEAN.

THE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

No date had been fixed for the meeting of the Conference at Zurich, but the Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says that the sittings would probably open in ten days, or a fortnight at the latest. The same authority says that the period for the deliberations of the European Congress or Conference, which is to succeed the Zurich meeting, had not been determined upon.

The Sardinian Plenipotentiary had not been named, and it was even rumored that none would be appointed.

The Emperor NAPOLEON is reported to be desirous of a Congress on Italian affairs, as giving greater *éclat* to the cancelling of the treaties of 1815.

The *Independance Belge* declares that the neutral Powers of Europe cannot submit to play so humble a part as to send representatives to a Congress tied up to the stipulations of Villafranca.

The London *Times* of the 22d has the following:

"VIENNA, Friday evening.

In the course of next week the representatives of Austria and France will then conclude a treaty of peace, and Sardinia, if she pleases, may accede to it by an additional article."

A Paris telegram, dated Friday, to the London *Post*, says the rumor gained ground there that Sardinia would decline to be represented at the meeting at Zurich.

If we may believe the *Nord*, which in this respect certainly represents the wishes of the French Government, the Conference at Zurich will be followed by a European Congress, which will thoroughly examine the Italian question, and discuss the bases of the proposed Italian Confederation. This assertion agrees with other reports current in Paris, where it now seems to be thought that any reluctance on the part of the English or Prussian Governments has been or will be overcome, and that an European Congress will certainly consider the Italian question.

The *Nord* says:

"Preparations are making for the carrying out of the convention of Villafranca. Count ESTERHAZY is sent to Paris by the cabinet of Vienna, in order to arrive at a preliminary understanding upon the points left undecided. The Italian duchies are equally preparing to plead their cause with the great courts. The Tuscan Government, among others, has sent the Cavaliere PRAUZZI upon a special mission to the Emperor NAPOLEON. At Modena a registration has been opened to collect voices. At Florence the Provisional Government has put the electoral law in force, and is preparing to convoke a constituent assembly, which shall decide the governmental question. Forced restoration by the aid of foreign bayonets has become impossible in these countries, and in presence of the agitation which reigns throughout Central Italy, the arbitration of a congress alone prevents inextricable complications. We learn also that M. MANTEUFFEL has been sent on a special mission from Tuscany to London. All men here whose opinion is worth anything agree as to the increasing difficulties of the Italian question. "How?" it is asked, "can our bayonets be turned against the very people for whom we have been shedding our blood like water? Will our gallant soldiers follow, or will their officers lead them on in such a fratricidal cause as that of the twin Dukes of Tuscany and Modena?" And yet, to judge from present appearances, to that state of things are we coming. It is quite clear that the return of these Dukes will be resisted by force. At Leghorn, M. RUSCONI, the Governor, only succeeded in dispersing a riotous assembly by undertaking, upon his own responsibility, that the Grand-Ducal family should never set foot again in Tuscany. A Congress—if such can be assembled—appears the only mode of coming to anything like a settlement of the question. We know not what are the advances said to have been made either to or by the English Government, on this question, but if, consistently with her dignity, England can consent to appear in Congress, how is the time when her voice may be heard to advantage in behalf of Italy.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

Condition of the Central States—Affairs in Sardinia and Lombardy—Return of Napoleon III. through Turin—Movements of Garibaldi and of Kossuth—The Austrians and French Armies.

FURTHER INDICATIONS OF ITALIAN REBELLION.

Correspondence of the London Globe.

PARIS, Wednesday Evening, July 27.

There is this evening in *Le Pays* a rather significant paragraph, signed GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, whose pen belongs to the Emperor:

"The question of the Duchies remains for the present in the same state. No one says that Piedmont is not in good chance (bonne partie?) of them. The populations will be constantly consulted. The return of small States have not relied them so as to leave them entire independence."

This is quite in accordance with what is known to have passed at the interview just held between NAPOLEON III. and VICTOR EMANUEL (Count) DE CAVOUR must be looked on as Louis's statement of the case to look at the war.

The centenary of Cornelius Pinsent, now on his way either from Florence, will have been time favorable. In point of fact, news in here to-day that no popular movement in Tuscany have already made good their design to effect annual restoration to the throne of the late Grand-Duke. Similar news from Modena and Ancona have preceded it. It is quite probable that the Constitutional Ministry have been compelled to the temporary measure to prevent the people themselves from taking the matter into their own hands. The general state of public feeling must be very strong indeed when two French friends having been detained all night in sight of the harbor, in Paris these days are officially announced to enter an appeal to make merry for the security of French subjects.

At Perugia a new event has occurred beyond the redemption the spirit of the legat. Col. (now General) ANTONY ROSSI had recommended to Austria, that on the late truce was comprised of rich proprietors who had taken refuge in Tuscany, an excellent opportunity offered of raising a good round sum; the hint was not thrown away, and a Commissary of Austria has arrived from Rome to enter 6000 of the population of Perugia on the lands and tenements of proprietors of Perugia. A splendid haul! but one preparation for the other scrapings of all Europe from Austria, and it will remain to be seen how much of the spoil will be constantly remitted.

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Le Nord says it is quite clear that the return of the exiled rulers of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, will be resisted by force, and that if England can consent to appear in a congress now in the time when her voice may be heard to advantage on behalf of Italy.

In another article *Le Nord* shows that German troops cannot with any consistency attempt to hold garrisons in the strongholds of the new Italian State of the Pentarchian Confederacy.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that in reply to the Provisional Government of Tuscany the Emperor NAPOLEON stated that he did not desire to force the Grand Duke upon them.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives a report that the treaty of peace contains a clause preventing any intervention in Italy in future either on the part of Austria or France.

A letter from Rome says that French troops were to be sent to Ancona and Ascoli, in order to prevent a revolutionary movement.

PARMA.

On the 19th the population of Parmaun gave a fresh proof of its firm resolution to remain united to Piedmont. At 9 o'clock in the evening an immense crowd

The New-York Times, Thursday, August 4, 1859.

LITERATURE, MARINE.

Literature, Thursday, July 28—1 P. M.

Latest news from Europe.

Latest from Europe.

Cotton steady; estimated sales to-day 4,000 bales.

Liverpool, Saturday, July 23—1 P. M.

Cotton dull, at 9½@9¾d.

Liverpool, Saturday, July 23—Noon.

Cotton steady; sales of the week 40,000 bales, including 10,000 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions very dull.

Arrived, 10-day, ship Athenia, from Charleston.

Arrived, 10-day, barque Alfred, from Charleston.

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POLITICAL.

The Editor of the Mobile Register in a Personal Controversy.

The Mobile papers publish a spicy correspondence which has passed between the Rev. Price Williams, an Alabama clergyman and a Southern Rights politician, and Mr. James Forney, editor of the Mobile Register, who appears to relish personal conflict, and replies to Mr. Williams' attack in a style sufficiently sharp. Williams had been publicly criticised by Forney at a political meeting, and sent him the following letter, demanding an explanation:

J. Forney, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have been informed this morning that, in a speech on Saturday evening, in speaking of my opposition to your political course, you made remarks about my praying and psalm-singing, and of preachers, &c., in a derisive manner, calling upon God to deliver you from such, &c.

I prefer to have your language used by you on that occasion from your own pen, that I may know for myself in true import. I hope you will furnish me with a statement of that portion of your speech, and at the same time advising you that it will be for publication, if in keeping with such as has been reported to me. Respectfully, PRICE WILLIAMS.

Mr. Forney acknowledged the receipt of this letter, and proceeds:

"You cast the first stone, Mr. Williams; and while I have a vengeance, equal to your own, for the good book which teaches the divine lesson of returning good for evil, I am sorry to say I have not yet got so perfect in the practice of Christian forbearance as when smitten on one cheek to turn the other. And when the bullet comes from one professing to be a political friend, and who walks out of his way to a want meeting of the 'Opposition' to make me the subject of his scalpel—from one who only two months ago called upon me to beg the use of my name to make a Congressman out of me, and now thinks I am not sweet enough timber to be turned into a member of the Legislature—from one, again, who has not been a Gibraltar of firmness and consistency in his own political antecedents—I say, under these circumstances, there is something in my blood that tells the genial Irish not to forget the teachings of my Mous mother, and instead of turning the other cheek, to give "it for fat," and to skin you as you were said to have "skinned" Mc.

And now, Mr. Williams, you have placed yourself in the attitude of a politician as your own Southern Rights man so immaculate, that you cannot vote for me for the Legislature on account of my "Douglasism." This shows that, in your own esteem, you are as politically sanctimonious as you have the reputation of being religiously self-righteous. If I, as a Southern Rights Democrat, am not good enough for Price Williams' vote, then there has lately been going on a miraculous and mysterious change in the political constitution of Price Williams. I have heard of people so good that towards the close of their lives, and while yet in the mortal state, their ripeness for the angelic condition has manifested itself in the rudiments of incipient wings cropping out from their shoulders. You must show me these political wing-lets of yours before I can consent to acknowledge your right of jurisdiction over my State Rights orthodoxy.

The following is a choice extract: "And who is Price Williams that he should dare to sentence me before the Southern people? Is the political crusine of my self-elected judge pure and unspotted? Has he plumbed the line of consistency; never deviated from the true faith; never followed false gods, or hankered after the flesh pots of 'Sam?'" I conjure to daguerreotype to the face of the crowd of human sanctimonious piety, of a political parson, and said I didn't like the combination of psalm-singing, politics and blackguarding and intemperance—getting in any one character. I believe this is about the worst thing I can say. I might have talked a little about "stealing a livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in." But all I said, Mr. Williams, was eminently figurative. I drew a picture, and the audience wrote a name under it. If you had been there you would have been forced to acknowledge the justice of the portraiture of a very unlovable and unchristian character, but you would have written another name under it. I reverence true and godly piety as much as you do, and sinner as I confess myself to be before a merciful Heaven, I could not have been, and my nature will ever forbid my being a Mawworm—a Pharisee who beats his breast and thanks God he is not like unto that Publican. I said nothing against psalm-singing and praying *per se*—I do both myself, sometimes, in a quiet way. You want my statement for publication. I save you the trouble, for you will find a copy of this note in to-morrow's Register.

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The Reverend gentleman retorts by putting in a general denial, and concludes his rejoinder as follows:

"I must say that here is the most extraordinary production that I recollect, under the circumstances, to have ever seen. There is a spirit of malignity which is rarely found to emanate from one who should give us good examples and moral lessons.

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A Southern Utterance Against the Slave-trade.

The Hon. J. Phillips, late Representative in Congress from the Mobile District of Alabama, publishes in the Montgomery *Confederation* a letter in opposition to the revival of the African Slave-trade. He maintains the constitutionality of the law for the suppression of the African Slave-trade by a series of convincing arguments. He also upholds the legality of the act declaring said trade to be piracy, and this he does upon high constitutional grounds. He argues this particular point with reference to the power of Congress as plainly deducible from the provisions of the Federal compact, without adverting to the moral feature of the question. "Whether," says he, "(this trade is) *malum in se or malum prohibitum* is of no consequence, for I am considering the subject not as a moralist, but as a jurist." After citing a number of authorities to sustain the opinion which he expresses, he briefly but ably controverts and refutes the arguments which the advocates of repeal have put forth, and concludes his remarks as follows:

"It comes then to this—shall we demand from Congress a repeal of the whole legislation upon this subject? It is scarcely necessary to discuss such a question, for the assent of Congress cannot be obtained. But if it were attainable I would not favor it. I believe the revival of the trade would be the most fatal step that could be planted in the bosom of the South. I do not believe the States, left to separate action, could effectually stop the flood of heathen that avarice and cupidity would pour upon their shores. I am, therefore, for maintaining the power of prohibition, where the Constitution has placed it, and where it can be made most available. Whether the penalty of the act is too severe is a question of legislative discretion, and a fair subject of discussion. Certainly punishment should never exceed in severity the exigency which alone justifies it.

These considerations lead me to regard the present agitation in favor of the revival of the Slave-trade, as fruitful in nothing but mischief. Already the cry has been raised of the "rich against the poor,"—a cry of fearful import in any State, but most ominous when heard in the Southern States of this Confederacy.

I regard it, therefore, as the highest duty we owe to our section, that we should close up our ranks by uniting our people in the firm maintenance of those rights which the Constitution protects, and not to put at hazard what we have, in seeking for what we have not. P. PHILLIPS."

Col. Forney and the Administration.

Col. Forney, in Monday's Philadelphia *Press*, announces the second anniversary of the paper, and justly congratulates himself upon its success. Of his political relations, the Colonel says:

"Politics had taught us the lesson—which experience teaches to most men—that, even to antagonize the worst of evils, is often a thankless, and always an unpleasing task. The reformer must expect to be criticised, to be doubted, and to be denounced; and he who sails between contending opinions, and preserves a safe neutrality in the midst of factions, while he may arouse little enthusiasm, is sure to awaken few resentments. And yet, on a cool and calm review of the field of past events, we can little to regret, and nothing to apologize for. Standing upon certain well defined principles, two years ago accepted by nearly all the great parties of the country—or, rather assailed by none—we enjoy the proud consciousness of having steadily adhered to these principles; and if we have been thrown into violent conflict with others, it has only been in the defence of the platform which these others have wantonly deserted and betrayed. Through panic and pressure on the one hand, and through the persecution and malignity of the Federal Administration on the other, we have passed, not only unscathed but victorious; and we now feel that in emerging upon the third year of our existence we have a wide and encouraging field before us.

Speech of Cassius M. Clay—Republicanism in Kentucky.

Cassius M. Clay delivered a Republican speech at Covington, Ky., on the 29th July. He spoke as follows:

The people of these States were engaged in no new controversy, and it was well to recognize the features of a struggle as old as the world—the struggle between the class in possession of the political power and the people who would be free of the power. The possessors are conservatives, conservatives of monarchical prerogatives, of privileges, of caste, of the ownership of labouring men. Napoleon I. expressed a profound adversary for the day, derived from the only rational philosophy of human society—getting in any one character. I believe this is about the worst thing I can say. I might have talked a little about "stealing a livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in." But all I said, Mr. Williams, was eminently figurative. I drew a picture, and the audience wrote a name under it. If you had been there you would have been forced to acknowledge the justice of the portraiture of a very unlovable and unchristian character, but you would have written another name under it. I reverence true and godly piety as much as you do, and sinner as I confess myself to be before a merciful Heaven, I could not have been, and my nature will ever forbid my being a Mawworm—a Pharisee who beats his breast and thanks God he is not like unto that Publican. I said nothing against psalm-singing and praying *per se*—I do both myself, sometimes, in a quiet way. You want my statement for publication. I save you the trouble, for you will find a copy of this note in to-morrow's Register.

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A Southern Utterance Against the Slave-trade.

The Hon. J. Phillips, late Representative in Congress from the Mobile District of Alabama, publishes in the Montgomery *Confederation* a letter in opposition to the revival of the African Slave-trade. He maintains the constitutionality of the law for the suppression of the African Slave-trade by a series of convincing arguments. He also upholds the legality of the act declaring said trade to be piracy, and this he does upon high constitutional grounds. He argues this particular point with reference to the power of Congress as plainly deducible from the provisions of the Federal compact, without adverting to the moral feature of the question. "Whether," says he, "(this trade is) *malum in se or malum prohibitum* is of no consequence, for I am considering the subject not as a moralist, but as a jurist." After citing a number of authorities to sustain the opinion which he expresses, he briefly but ably controverts and refutes the arguments which the advocates of repeal have put forth, and concludes his remarks as follows:

"It comes then to this—shall we demand from Congress a repeal of the whole legislation upon this subject? It is scarcely necessary to discuss such a question, for the assent of Congress cannot be obtained. But if it were attainable I would not favor it. I believe the revival of the trade would be the most fatal step that could be planted in the bosom of the South. I do not believe the States, left to separate action, could effectually stop the flood of heathen that avarice and cupidity would pour upon their shores. I am, therefore, for maintaining the power of prohibition, where the Constitution has placed it, and where it can be made most available. Whether the penalty of the act is too severe is a question of legislative discretion, and a fair subject of discussion. Certainly punishment should never exceed in severity the exigency which alone justifies it.

These considerations lead me to regard the present agitation in favor of the revival of the Slave-trade, as fruitful in nothing but mischief. Already the cry has been raised of the "rich against the poor,"—a cry of fearful import in any State, but most ominous when heard in the Southern States of this Confederacy.

I regard it, therefore, as the highest duty we owe to our section, that we should close up our ranks by uniting our people in the firm maintenance of those rights which the Constitution protects, and not to put at hazard what we have, in seeking for what we have not. P. PHILLIPS."

Col. Forney and the Administration.

Col. Forney, in Monday's Philadelphia *Press*, announces the second anniversary of the paper, and justly congratulates himself upon its success. Of his political relations, the Colonel says:

"Politics had taught us the lesson—which experience teaches to most men—that, even to antagonize the worst of evils, is often a thankless, and always an unpleasing task. The reformer must expect to be criticised, to be doubted, and to be denounced; and he who sails between contending opinions, and preserves a safe neutrality in the midst of factions, while he may arouse little enthusiasm, is sure to awaken few resentments. And yet, on a cool and calm review of the field of past events, we can little to regret, and nothing to apologize for. Standing upon certain well defined principles, two years ago accepted by nearly all the great parties of the country—or, rather assailed by none—we enjoy the proud consciousness of having steadily adhered to these principles; and if we have been thrown into violent conflict with others, it has only been in the defence of the platform which these others have wantonly deserted and betrayed. Through panic and pressure on the one hand, and through the persecution and malignity of the Federal Administration on the other, we have passed, not only unscathed but victorious; and we now feel that in emerging upon the third year of our existence we have a wide and encouraging field before us.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Persia*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 23d ult., furnishes us with European advices one day later, and with our regular correspondence. No events of striking interest had occurred. In replying to the congratulations of the Diplomatic Corps the Emperor of France had added nothing to his apologies for the arrangement of Villafranca. The dissatisfaction with the peace was undiminished. In Italy, the prospect of pacification was more remote than ever. The United States were in violent perturbation, the resolution to resist the return of their ejected rulers proving to be unanimous. Lombardy was no less unsettled; and the possibility of a general conflagration in any moment was unmistakable. In the meantime, it was understood that the Conference at Zurich would be opened in ten days or two weeks; that the Ministers of France and of Austria would alone settle the Treaty, which should afterwards be presented to the King of Sardinia for his approval, and to a General Congress for its sanction. In England the subject of Church reformation was engaging all attention, and had elicited an animated and important discussion in the House of Commons. The money markets evinced an increasing distrust in the permanence of peace. Consols and Stocks both declining.

The steamship Circassian, which left Galway on the 23d ult., arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on the 1st inst., en route to New-York. She brings no advices later than those brought by the *Persia*.

We have received later advices from Sonora and Arizona. The City of Mazatlan had been retaken by GARMABA, and he was reported on his way to Sonora with a force of 1,500 men. The condition of that State was rapidly becoming worse. The lawless bands which infested it were daily committing new outrages. The Arizona papers publish a card from Lieut. MOWRY, in which he pledges himself to assert his fealtyness in Congress for the speedy organization of a Government for the Territory.

A terrible accident occurred on the Northern Railroad, near Schaghticoke, on Tuesday night. The down train, due in Albany at 7:36 P. M., while passing over the bridge which spans the Tomhannock, was precipitated into the creek below, a distance of twenty to twenty-five feet. The water was about six to eight feet deep. Over thirteen persons are reported to have been killed. The names, as far as they are known, of the killed and injured are given elsewhere. The accident took place about one mile from the village of Schaghticoke. The moment the train struck the bridge the structure gave way. The locomotive, however, got across, and became detached from the tender, which went down, and the baggage and two passenger cars followed. The first passenger car went down on the tender, and the second passenger car ran into and keeled it over. Most of the dead and wounded were brought to Albany, and a Coroner's inquest was immediately commenced, at which it transpired, in the evidence of the engineer and others, that the bridge has for some time been considered an unsafe structure.

The meeting of the Democratic State Committee took place yesterday at the Delavan House in Albany. The proposition of Mayor WOOD and the Astor House Committee, spoken of in the dispatch of yesterday morning, was received and read, but no action whatever was taken upon it. After considerable, a preamble and resolution were adopted in favor of submitting the whole question of delegates to the Charleston Convention to the State Committee, and a call was agreed upon to that effect, which will be issued to-day. The Wood men were not at all pleased with this disposition of the matter.

Through the medium of private dispatches received in Washington, we learn that the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, is lying dangerously ill at Clifton, Penn., at the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the American Scientific Association opened at Springfield, Mass., yesterday, with a very full attendance. The transactions, though preliminary, were interesting. The following papers were read by Professors HENRY, ALEXANDER and BACHE—the former of which was on the tail of DONATI'S Comet.

The convicts in the Sing Sing State Prison attempted a revolt on Monday week, but the officers quelled the insurrection before any damage was done.

The New-York State Teachers' Association is in session at Poughkeepsie.

No business was transacted by the Commissioners of Emigration at their meeting yesterday; 4,918 emigrants have arrived since Jan. 1. The balance on the commutation fund on hand is $23,504 49.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued against Father CUMMINGS, of the Twenty-eighth-street Catholic Church, some days since, on the complaint that he had taken a Protestant child, daughter of ANN HAGGERTY, a widow, and was having him instructed for the purpose of educating him in Roman Catholicism. He made return to the writ yesterday, denying that he knew anything about the child. The case was adjourned for the parties to traverse the return.

The receipts of Cotton yesterday, comprised 1,100 bales, including 1,000 bales on transit. Prices were unchanged. Flour and Wheat were held higher by the stocks of the principal buyers—hence business was restricted. Corn was more sought after, and prices advanced. The movements in Provisions, Naval Stores, Pork, Hides, Rice, Tobacco and Whisky were limited. Sugars were steady, heavy and declining. Molasses was moderately active. Coffee was in demand. The auction sale of Tea passed off quite unsatisfactorily. Freights were inactive, with 575 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets have been largely supplied the past week, the total receipts of all kinds being 37,607. The beef market was supplied with 4,110 cattle, but the inferior quality and light weight of the animals reduced the actual supply of beef to about the average of last year. For the best grades, prices offered at yesterday's general market, about the same prices were paid as on the previous Wednesday. On the poorer grades there was a decline of fully $c. ₩ lb. on the estimated dressed weights, and an average decline on all sold of $@$c. ₩ lb. Milch Cows—reported receipts for the week 314 ... very few sales, and prices greatly depressed ... Veal Calves—receipts for week 606; prices about the same as last week ... Sheep and Lambs—receipts for week 19,346, a larger number than received in one week for many years past. Of these bodies ; prices 50a@7$c. ₩ head lower, and the yards still full ... Swine—receipts for week 5,787; rather more than has been needed ; prices $@$c. lower, and some unsold.

THE STATE OF KANSAS.—The Kansas Convention actually in session at Leavenworth, having drafted and agreed upon the form of a Constitution to be submitted to the people, it would be natural to suppose that, in case of its adoption, of which there can be little doubt, Congress would gladly end the controversy respecting that Territory by its speedy admission into the Confederacy. Yet we see, but without surprise, indications in certain quarters of a disposition to defeat its admission. The ostensible ground of opposition is the alleged insufficiency of the population of Kansas to entitle her to admission as a State. The Constitution under which it has been determined by a census, duly and legally taken, that the Territory has a population equal to the ratio of representation required for a member of the popular branch of Congress. There has been no such census, and it is probable that there exists no such population. Yet it is not easy to believe that any serious opposition to the admission of Kansas on that ground can now be contemplated. The want of conformity to a provision of the English enactment cannot invalidate the action of the people of Kansas, nor put any legal obstacle in the way of another act, or even of a resolution of Congress accepting the Leavenworth Constitution. It is hardly possible that even in the breast of BROWN of Mississippi, any hope can linger of planting Slavery in Kansas, and in the face of the recent example of Oregon, admitted with an insufficient population, and so to speak at full gallop, there can be no plausible excuse for insisting upon a more rigid rule in regard to Kansas, even if it could be supposed desirable on the part of the Administration or the South to prolong a controversy in which neither the one nor the other has even either honor or profit. We shall look, therefore, for the admission of Kansas to the Union as promptly as may be, after Congress comes together in December.

Respectable Murder.

Whether any respectable man in the United States deserves to enjoy the use of life or limb may well be considered an open question. That these of "glittering generalities," the Declaration of Independence, indeed avers that among the inalienable rights for which our American forefathers were so ready to do battle, and to endure privation, are "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" but we have it on authority still more ancient that they who cannot do their duties will plead their rights in vain; and we sincerely doubt whether in the whole history of the world another instance can be found of a community at once so prosperous and so reckless as our own. The cool, imperturbable apathy with which our people endure the most flagrant outrages upon the thing that should be most sacred in the eye of the public law, is a crime against humanity—the responsibility for which presses terribly upon every citizen of the Republic, whether he recognizes that responsibility or not. No man can live in the midst and profit by the activity of a society which virtually sanctions fraud by its indifference, and condones murder by its empty curiosity, without sharing in the moral obloquy, which must sooner or later overtake the whole unfaithful land. And it can scarcely, therefore, be called a figure of speech to say that a fresh stain of blood this morning rests upon every man in this State of New-York who has ever wielded here any power whatever, merely as a member of the community, busy and connected by business with others, who in their turn have voice or instance in the State.

On Tuesday evening last, there were thirteen persons, at least, "men of like passions with ourselves," living here within the limits of our New-York law, under the protection of our reputed civilization, and in the faith of our general honesty, who now are sleeping with the slain of Solferino and Magenta; corpses mangled more terribly than by the bayonet of the Zouave or the rifled cannon of the Emperor; fathers whose children we of New-York have made orphans; husbands whose wives we have widowed. It is not at all worth while to measure phrases in the presence of such a crime as the slaughter on Tuesday evening last of so many human beings, the horrible mangling of so many more; the crushing of so many hopes; the breeding of sorrows so vast, so lasting, and of so long result. At the railway bridge of the "Albany, Vermont, and Canada Railway Line," near the village of Schaghticoke, in this State, the Directors and Managers of that line on Tuesday evening, the 2d of August, wilfully and recklessly massacred a number of their fellow-creatures who had confided in their honesty, trusted their written word, and executed a distinct contract with them for safe transit over the road of which these miserable men had charge. These are the simple facts of the case. We do not say that the guilty parties were sinners above all their fellow-directors in the land, or above all of us who have suffered this evil of dishonest recklessness to grow to its present appalling height, by our want of public spirit and of decent self-respect in neglecting to compel first the passage and afterwards the enforcement of proper laws with proper penalties for the prevention of just such offences. But the facts are here with their cruel meaning, and it is impossible for any loyal and logical person to blink them.

If a man confides his gold or his goods to another man, pays that other for accepting the charge, leaves the work of fulfilling it to be done by him, and then finds that the agent he had employed, either through grievance or through recklessness has suffered the property to slip through his fingers and be lost, he will hardly be choice in language to describe the transaction. Are the carriers of human life to be forever exempt from those consequences which would inevitably overtake the dishonest or unfaithful carriers of gold and goods? Here at this particular town of Schaghticoke, on this particular railway, we have a bridge exposed to all the terrible stress of a daily steam-traffic, which, by the assertion under oath of the engineer of the Company, has for some time past been in a condition of positive insecurity. Over this bridge the managers of the road have deliberately transported their passengers, persons for whose safety they had bound themselves by contract to provide, were there no higher motives to control them into a proper regard for human life and human happiness. In what respect does this act differ from mere pecuniary dishonesty, save in this that it is dashed with a brutal and ferocious cynicism which makes it more horrible without making it more honest? Hardly a month has elapsed since, by a similar violation of the first laws of integrity, a like accident was caused on a great Western railway. No quarter of the country can boast of immunity from this demoralising disregard of honor and of humanity. The men who permitted the Norwalk massacre cannot exult over the people of Minnesota or of Georgia. The evil is as wide-spread as it is fearful, and we do not clearly see how it is ever to be brought to an end. We meet it at every turn. But the other day a correspondent wrote to us in feeling terms of bitter remonstrance against the system, or no system, of one of our greatest railway lines near the City. He is a resident of the town of Rye, in Westchester County, a place which has a communication with New-York by means of one single railway. This railway company, to economize keep the lives of all passengers in and from this town of Rye in imminent peril, through two insane arrangements. The railway station is located at a corner of the road, so that the track is invisible for twenty rods either way. And the Company's time-tables so contrive the passage of trains that while the express line tears through the town daily, without stopping, at the rate of thirty-five miles per hour, the passengers City-bound are taking the accommodation train on the opposite track, running an exceedingly narrow chance of escape from the fiery dragon that rushes up at the moment.

The Company provide no safeguards against accident, with the single exception, if exception it can be called, of a very small boy, whose function it is to run along the track and shake a very small red flag at the advancing express, when the number of persons on the down track happens to be more considerable than usual.

If an American traveler in Cochin-China or Siberia should stumble on anything at all comparable with this in the traveling arrangements of these semi-barbarous regions, what eloquent lectures we should hear from him upon the superior advantages of our Republican civilization!

Here such violations of the written and the unwritten law, of the Decalogue and the Gospels alike, are so familiar that they

> "Overcome us like a Summer's cloud,
> Without our special wonder."

Who then is responsible in the last resort for the continued possibility of such catastrophes, if not we, the people, ourselves, who refuse to call men to their responsibility, even on this primary question of human life?

No inference is more clear from the history of railways than that the vast majority of railway accidents arise from preventible causes. The Railway Commissioners of Great Britain, in making their report for the year ending with June, 1859, declare that of the 276 deaths, and the 556 cases of wounding which occurred on the British Railways during that twelvemonth, "*five-sixths* of the whole number were not properly *accidents, but really incidents of existing arrangements*." In Germany where the whole science of railway management has been brought more near to perfection than anywhere else, these "five-sixths" of railway mishaps really are prevented. The proportions of persons injured on railways to the whole number of passengers conveyed, which in our own country nearly attains the frightful figure of *one in one hundred thousand*, in England is reduced to *one in two hundred and fifty thousand*; and in Germany to *one in one million and a quarter!*

In the presence of these truths can we be at a loss where to lay the final blame while invoking full punishment for the immediate offenders?

England and France.

In the general mystification which still overhangs the peace of Villafranca, and which must continue to overhang it till the conferences and the conventions of Zurich shall throw a further light upon the reality which all this cloud of wonder hides, it is easy for speculations of all kinds to gain a ready currency.

The motives by which the Emperors were governed, in their sudden striking of hands over the freshly-made graves of Solferino, have been published by authority. The broad bases of the arrangements proposed for the pacification of Italy, have been hinted at rather than defined by the Imperial arbiters of her destiny. The world, anxious to know upon what it is to count, and what of renewed war or lasting peace it may anticipate, checks its glad welcome of returning order in Europe, at the sound of rising revolution in the South, and the clank of ceaseless armed preparation in the North. Italy is recovering from the shock of a settlement which unsettled her to the core. Tuscany, Modena, Parma, lift up their voices in protest against the conventions which threatened to sequestrate their independence, to make their quiet heroism ridiculous, and to plunge them back more deeply than ever into the gulf of anarchy. Germany is awakening to the senseless and insignificant nature of the part she has been made to play. France herself is not free from surprises, discontents and doubts. When NAPOLEON III. declared that "if there were men in the world who could not comprehend the spirit of their age he was not of them," he uttered brave words, which may go far to explain the earnestness with which he assumed the quarrel of liberalism and of independence in Sardinia, and which must bind him for the future, if they are to justify him in the past. But those same words throw a sudden light upon the secret causes of the check he has received. The French Emperor counted without his host in reckoning upon the immediate response of Europe to his appeal of January. He spoke for the spirit of his age; but the men to whom he mainly spoke, the rulers of England and of Germany, while they listened, felt the old fire burn within them. "The words," they might have said, "are the words of NAPOLEON III., but the spirit is the spirit of NAPOLEON I." The voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hands are the hands of Esau.

In this faith, or unfaith, they acted. The conduct of Prussia, so far as it is to be gathered from the documents she has given to the world, must be rather inferred than asserted. It is sufficiently plain, however, that whatever Prussia may have attempted in the way of coquetry with the belligerents, she made no secret with the neutrals of her real disbelief in all that NAPOLEON III. had said, and of her intention to deal with him, if possible, as the Prussia of 1815 had dealt with NAPOLEON I. A dispatch of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, to the English Minister at Berlin, under date of June 22, upon which we yesterday commented, puts this beyond doubt. The British Foreign Secretary warns Prussia flatly of the perils of her course, and so speaks of that course as to show us fully that he knew it to be, a course of gradually developing hostility to France. In the chaos of rumors and hypotheses in which the question is now involved, here is one fact at least, and that of the gravest importance. And, to a considerable extent, this fact bears out the declaration made by the French Emperor of his reasons for seeking Peace from Austria on any terms tolerable to Italy; rather than submit himself, Italy and France to the chances of a European Congress, in which his enemies and theirs must, in all probability, predominate.

But it is not the past alone nor chiefly on which it is important for us to receive light. NAPOLEON has felt himself compelled to make peace, not as he would but as he might, and it is interesting to catch any glimpses that we can of the causes which brought about this result. More interesting and more necessary is it now for the world to divine, if possible, the movements of the future. Is the Italian question adjourned at Villafranca to be settled at Zurich? Is Italy to be left to deal with them, and punished herself, under cover of a bankruptcy of conference and policy? The answer to these questions must not be looked for in the attitude of Austria and France alone. Those Powers have put Europe on one side, as they had earned the right to do, in settling their own quarrel; and they have, between them, so thoroughly torn and stultified to the winds the "treaties of 1815," that all the Malmesburys in the world would never again be able to join together two sentences of those fatal documents. But Europe exists, and Europe will be felt if not heard in these final settlements yet to be. Russia, Prussia, England, will be at Zurich in spirit and in power if not in the shape of visible diplomatists, capable of diamond snuff-boxes and particolored ribbons. Doubly noteworthy is it, therefore, that the controlling minds of the English Cabinet of the time have spoken out freely, gallantly, firmly, in behalf of a nobler confidence in the honor of NAPOLEON, and a warmer interest in the independence of Italy than their predecessors or the English Press have shown. The speeches of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Mr. GLADSTONE and Lord PALMERSTON, which we transfer, to-day, to our columns, make such a voice as England once was used to utter; a voice calm with the consciousness of power; honest, just, candid and to the point. There is nothing of the alarmist in these speeches; nothing of that false neutrality under which the English liberals so long suffered themselves to hide their egotistical fear of trouble, cost and danger to themselves. Faith in France and justice to Italy are the principle and the policy which Lord PALMERSTON does not shrink from avowing to be his, though all the Tories rage and all the Squires imagine a vain thing. If these inspirations be truly breathed into her slumbering might, Great Britain may make amends to Europe at the Conference of Zurich for all that by her sins of commission and omission she has done to the peril of the world's peace and the detriment of true progress, since the memorable 1st of January, 1859.

Reddat Incolumem.

The South has lost a citizen, and Ireland, doubtless, is about to recover a rebel. Mr. JOHN MITCHEL has hurled away his fruitless pen in scorn, and sets sail once more for Europe, not of course, as we presume, for the dominions of her Britannic Majesty, in which the Guelph and the gaol still deform the accursed soil, but probably for the revolutionary Romagna, or for the Convention at Zurich. Slavery has refused to kindle at his voice into glory; slaveholders have declined to subscribe to his journal; and the Union has not so much as quaked at the thunder of his nostrils. The apostle must therefore condescend once more to trifle with the vulgar emotions of liberty. The dull love of gold has failed to flame at his touch; he will wave his wand now over the hearts and the hopes of men, to whom his language may, perhaps, be a little obscure, but who must surely catch the magnetic passion of his trained and infallible tones. To subside from the glory of defending the slave-trade, to the work of rousing the nationalities, Mr. MITCHEL, who is as classical, we believe, in his tastes as he is considerate in his politics, must feel to be a derogation, at least, if not a positive degradation. Nothing, we imagine, but the hope of marching with a French army under the Duke of MAGENTA directly upon Killarney, could have reconciled him to such a change. Let England, then, beware! As PHILIP AUGUSTUS sent word, by such messengers as the clumsy age allowed, to King JOHN, of the release of RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, with the words, "The Devil is unloosed; take heed to thyself!" so, now, we fairly advise Great Britain, "JOHN MITCHEL is afloat!" *Reddat incolumem.* "May the Havre steamer carry him safely back to the Old World," is the petition, not precisely Horatian, perhaps, with which we shall dismiss him when he goes.

MEDICAL JOURNALS.—Among medical journals there are two, one or the other of which is quite essential to every student who means to keep posted with the progress of medicine and its collateral sciences. These are BRAITHWAITE'S *Retrospect*, which has now reached its thirty-ninth half yearly number, and RANKING'S *Abstract*, which has flourished now those fourteen years. DEXTER & BROTHER, of New-York, republish *Ranking*, and WM. A. TOWNSEND & Co. *Braithewaite*. The current number of each is before us, well filled with closely condensed reports and abstracts, but with fewer extracts than usual from American periodicals, for the simple reason that for the last six months American physicians have contributed very little that is novel or interesting to their journals.

The June number of DR. ISAAC HAYS' *Quarterly Journal of Medical Sciences* is up to its standard containing 130 pages of memoirs and cases, of which the most striking is the leader, by Drs. HAMMOND & MITCHELL, detailing their researches relative to two new varieties of "*woorara*," the South American arrow poison; 28 pages of reviews, 60 of bibliographical notices, and 75 of summary of improvements and discoveries.

Dr. BEDER'S *Gazette* is prompt to the day of publication, and, as ever, trenchant, vigorous and unsparing of all humbugs. The feature this month is the Doctor's editorials and extracts concerning the resolutions of the late National Quarantine Convention. He fetches up "fomites" to his table, and gives them an overhauling that the public, as well as the profession, will look on with interest.

ORGANIZATION OF SHOEMAKERS AGAINST PRISON LABOR.—A meeting was held, last evening, at Convention Hall, composed of "boss and journeymen shoemakers," for the purpose of forming a combination against the employment of prison labor for the manufacture of boots and shoes, which operates unfavorably upon their trade. This was the third meeting, and in point of number, more than double that of any previous meeting. HENRY BURROWS was appointed Chairman; JOHN ROWE, Secretary, and JOHN DUNHAM, Treasurer. A Committee of three was appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the Government of the Society. The object is to effect a thorough organization, not only of the Shoemakers, but of all mechanical trades that are affected by Prison labor, and the intention is expressed to make their influence felt in the elections upon this question without reference to party. It is stated that about 100,000 pairs of shoes and boots are thrown upon this market monthly from the prisons of this State alone, at an average cost of from five to eight cents for labor per pair. Connecticut, Massachusetts and other States also send large quantities of prison-manufactured shoes to this market. This class of trade complain that they are fast being driven out of the business, and are impoverished by this means. The proposition of the Governors of the Almshouse to farm out the pauper women on the Island to sew in competition with the poor but virtuous needle-women of the City was also referred to as an act of the grossest injustice, and calculated to manufacture prostitution and crime. The meeting adjourned to Wednesday evening, Aug. 10.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—It fortunately happens that the Summer months afford the best opportunity in every respect for street openings. Then the work can be done best, and then people who can leave the City are out of the way of the dust, dirt and confusion. Whitehall-street, from Bowling-green down, is being widened so that its entire width shall be seventy feet. This improvement cuts through the United States Bonded Warehouse, and will be a great convenience to the numerous stage lines which run to the South Ferry. The cost of the work will be $100,000. Duane-street, from Broadway to Chatham, is being widened so that it shall average 60 feet, at an expense of $200,000. Workmen are also at work opening Reade-street, from Broadway to Washington, and in the other direction to Chatham-street. The entire amount of assessment for this improvement will reach nearly $600,000.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dangerous Illness of the Hon. Jefferson Davis—Naval Movements—Business At Cabinet—The Treasury, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Private dispatches received yesterday report Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS as dangerously ill at Clifton, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Dr. STOCKTON, of this City, was telegraphed for, but he being absent, Dr. STOCKTON left last night to render medical assistance. Gen. DAVIS' family is with him.

Major ANTHONY J. CERESE, Paymaster in the Army, has resigned his commission.

Capt. MAURY leaves on the 8th, old Panama, to relieve Capt. LEAS, of the Pacific squadron. Officers for the new steamer Saginaw, just finished at San Francisco, also sail from New-York on Friday. The *Saginaw* is destined for the Chinese waters.

The Cabinet had a long conference to-day on the Mexican Treaty, and I learn that President BUCHANAN is disposed to insist upon having Lower California.

Q.

[FROM THE SATURDAY PRESS EXTRA.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The receipts into the Treasury, for the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending on 1st July, from customs, lands, and miscellaneous sources, were $36,000,000 more than Mr. CASS's estimates.

Private dispatches announce the serious illness of Senator DAVIS, of Mississippi.

The Secretary of the Treasury has left Washington for a brief visit to his home in Georgia.

The President has called a meeting of the Cabinet to-day to consider the dispatches from Minister MCLANE in relation to the treaty with the Constitutional Government of Mexico. It is reliably ascertained, that several months ago the Miramon Government invited France and England to assume the protectorate of Mexico, but they have given no response to the proposition.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

The Meeting at Albany—No Action Taken on the Wood Proposition—The Question of Delegates to Charleston to be Left to the State Convention—Curious Letter from Gov. Wise.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1859.

The Democratic State Committee met at the Delavan House at 12½ P. M. All the members were present except DANIEL E. SICKLES. The following proposition from Mayor WOOD and the Astor House Committee was read, but no action was taken upon it.

ALBANY, Aug. 3, 1859.

Dear Richmond, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

SIR: At a meeting of the Democratic citizens from various parts of the State, held in the City of New-York in May last, the undersigned were appointed a committee, to confer with the Democratic State Committee in relation to an effectual union and consolidation of the Democratic Party of the State. In compliance with the views and intentions of the large body of Democrats represented at that meeting and in the hope of contributing toward an object of such acknowledged importance to the interests of the Democracy of the State and nation, the undersigned avail themselves of the first meeting of the State Committee to invite a frank and friendly interchange of opinions upon this material question. The undersigned are strongly impressed with the conviction that we are approaching one of the most important elections ever held in this State, involving in its results momentous consequences to the well-being and the good name of the people of the State and the nation. Besides the State finances and State policy, at that election will be presented as an issue, the dangerous, if not treasonable, doctrines avowed by the leader of the Opposition, in his Rochester speech. Its results will determine whether the people of our Commonwealth are ready to sustain principles so destructive to the political and commercial prosperity of the Union, and so much at war with the guarantees of the Constitution. The undersigned are impressed with the conviction that it is the duty of the Democratic Party to remove from its ensemble every disturbing element, to the end that it may enter the contest free from internal difficulties and obstructions. Neither in the matter of principle, or in the selection of candidates, are any differences of opinion apprehended. Unless other and extraneous questions are thrown into the State Convention, a concurrence of views, auspicious of the best result, and materially contributing to it, may be looked for with confidence by the Democracy of the Union as a harbinger of a glorious triumph in the next great contest—that of 1860. Having no personal or State preferences to advance or retard in the presidential campaign; looking only to the materiality of the success of the Democratic Party of the nation, in that most important struggle between the single handed forces of the Democracy and the varied combinations of the Opposition; and pledged and ready to sustain with our best energies the nominations of the Charleston Convention, we are prepared to sacrifice every personal and personal interest to that august and absorbing consideration, and to unite cordially with our brethren throughout the State and the Union in an earnest and vigorous effort to secure its accomplishment. Animated by these views, the undersigned desire to see every feeling of rivalry which may have divided the Democratic Party in the past years laid aside, and to meet the common adversary in a resolute determination to carry the State. This done, and we go into the National Convention with the proud consciousness of having done all that duty and patriotism demanded, and with a far better prospect of harmonious action in our State delegation there than if we allow the Presidential question prematurely to intermingle with the nominations and issues altogether local. In this spirit the undersigned tender for themselves, and for those for whom they act, the assurance of a cordial fellowship, and respectfully submit the following proposition: That the notice for the annual meeting of the Democratic State Convention be limited exclusively to the election of Delegates for the State ticket and to questions of State policy, and that the choice of Delegates to the National Convention, and the mode thereof, be the subject of future consideration.

Signed,
W. F. RUSSELL, JOHN CRAMER,
JOHN M. JAYCOX, FERNANDO WOOD,
STEPHEN H. BARKER, W. S. SANDS,
HARVEY GOODRICH, EDWIN CROSWELL.

A communication from S. M. SHAW, of the Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal*, and other prominent politicians, was read, taking ground against the Committee's limiting the powers of the State Convention. After some consultation, Mr. KERNOT, of New-York spoke in favor of the Committee submitting the whole matter to the Convention. A preamble and resolution, indorsing this ground, was then unanimously adopted, and a call agreed upon, which, after the usual form, says, "The State Convention is to choose delegates to the National Convention, or to determine the manner in which, and time when, they shall be chosen." The call will be issued to-morrow. The Committee then adjourned. Large numbers of outsiders arrived to-day. The Wood men are incensed at the call, but the Dickinson Hards approve it warmly.

The following are the resolutions and call adopted by the Committee:

Whereas, Some diversity of opinion exists among the democratic electors of the State in regard to the subject of the choice of delegates to Democratic National Convention. And,

Whereas, After duly considering the communications addressed to this Committee, advocating on the one side an express limitation of the action of the Convention, and on the other a more enlarged prescription of its duties, and after a full and free consultation on the subject, this Committee do not feel disposed to decide a question of this moment, or to dictate to the Democracy of the State in relation thereto, by attempting either to limit or to enlarge the powers of their representatives; and

Whereas, It is desirable and eminently proper that all such differences should be submitted to the Democratic electors of the State, to be by them determined in State Convention, therefore

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary, in issuing a call for the election of delegates to the next Democratic State Convention, give notice of such purpose in the following form:

"The Democratic Electors of the several Assembly Districts of the State, are requested to appoint one delegate each to a State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 14th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, M., to nominate a candidate for Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, State Prison Inspector, Judge and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, *and to choose delegates to the next National Convention, to be held at Charleston, or to determine the manner in which, and the times when they shall be chosen*, and for transacting such other business as to the Convention may seem proper."

On motion of Mr. MCARTHUR, of Troy, the Ayes and Nays were called, and the resolutions and call were adopted unanimously.

There has been much excitement and many speculations and developments since the meeting of the Committee.

The action of the State Committee was freely canvassed and caused much excitement during the afternoon and evening.

Among the developments made outside was the production of a letter written by Gov. WISE, of Virginia, to a prominent Democrat in this State. In this letter Gov. WISE urges upon the Democrats of New-York to advocate the District system of electing delegates; but failing in that, and in securing a delegation favorable to himself, he earnestly advises the election of a double delegation. He discards the idea of the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS at Charleston as preposterous, and assures at DOUGLAS as the leader of a divided faction. He states that Slaver WISE is his friend, but supposes his advices from New-York to be reliable, which state that Mr. WISE has influence in the City of New-York, but none in the State at large. He asserts his confidence in his ability to carry the Democracy of Virginia for the Charleston nominations, and proposes to do so.

Mr. WISE is understood to be the possessor of this letter, and publication is feared.

It is said that every means are being used by the State Committee and other friends to defeat and divide the Hard Shell Party. Mr. WRIGHT, of Saratoga, to-morrow, the resignation of State Treasurer, in place of Mr. VANDERPOEL, who is to be appointed with Bryant J. Tooker, Secretary of State, Mr. FLORENCE, of Queens, and Mr. GARDNER, of Onondaga are said to be offered appointments as Secretary of State. Mr. GARDNER declines, and adheres to Mr. WISE.

It is confidently asserted that the Soft officials, from Wise Treasury Hall and the Hayrake, if in could abandon his position, but that he resolutely confined to do so.

DANIEL DE WOLF is stated to have gone over to the State on the premises of being that Commission ignominious from his District.

It is also asserted, with apparent confidence, that Mr. DICKINSON has been promised the New-York Delegation by the State Committee.

Since the adjournment of the Committee Mr. WOOD has emphatically and publicly avowed his determination to appeal to the Democracy of the State, and to take direct issue with the Committee against any election of delegates by the State Committee. He declares that he makes the issue on the principle involved by the Soft—that the State election shall be confined strictly to State issues.

Nearly all the Democrats from New-York go down by the night boat.

American Dental Convention.

NIAGARA FALLS, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The fifth Annual Convention of the American Dental Association met here yesterday. About sixty members are present. The session to-day was occupied in organizing officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President, L. W. BEERS, of Ohio; Vice President, G. WARE, of Xenia, Ohio; Recording Secretary, FRANK PEIRCE, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Corresponding Secretary, F. P. ARMS, of Alabama, Fla.; Treasurer, S. H. GUILFORD, of Baltimore, Md. The Convention will remain in session one day longer.

Alabama Election.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

JAMES A. STALLWORTH, Democrat, has been elected to Congress in the First District by 1,000 majority, and CHAPMAN, also Democrat, in the Third District, by upward of 300 majority.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

It is reported that Jefferson County gives a Democratic gain of 1,000 votes.

A Custom House at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

During the thunder-storm this afternoon the electric fluid entered the telegraph office in this place, burnted the gas pipe, and ignited the gas, which set the building on fire. The flames, however, were soon extinguished; causing but slight damage. It is supposed that there was a leak of gas, and the electric spark conducted the flame to the place.

Cricket Match—Canada against the United States.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

At the close of this day's cricketing between Canada and the United States, the scores stand as follows:

First Innings—Canada, 98; United States, 105.
Second Innings—Canada, 14, with no wickets down.

Play will be resumed to-morrow.

Arrival of the Circassian.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

We have just received a dispatch announcing the news by the *Circassian*, which arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on the 1st of August, with Galway steamer of the 26th ult. The dispatch contains nothing later than England from the evening of the 25th, and is entirely anticipated by the arrival of the *Persia* at New-York.

Insurance on Ship Josephine.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The ship *Josephine*, burned at Hamilton, belonged to JOSIAH ASHMAN, of Salem, and was insured for $40,000 in this city, and $10,000 on freight.

The Colored Men's Convention in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The Convention of Colored Men in this City adjourned *sine die* about 10 o'clock last night. The speeches and proceedings were not different from previous gatherings of that kind.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Commissioners of Health met yesterday at the Mayor's office and transacted the following business: A resolution, introduced by the City Inspector, was adopted requiring all proprietors of bone-boiling, piggery and offal establishments between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, Thirty-ninth and Forty-third streets, and Sixty-third and Sixty-eighth streets and Ninth and Broadway avenues, to remove the nuisances within three days after receiving notice so to do, otherwise the same to be done by the City Inspectors. A communication was received from JOHN J. ROSEN promising to make immediate improvements in his fat melting establishment so that it would no longer be a nuisance to the neighborhood. The following vessels were ordered to be detained at Quarantine for nine days, at the expiration of which time they are to be permitted to come up and anchor in the stream: Brig Amelia from Nuevitas, schooner Tabor from Havana, schooner Louisa from Montank Bay, Kingston, Jamaica, bark Hannah Sloan from Matanzas. Dr. GUNN, the Health Officer, in compliance with a resolution of the Board, passed on the 27th ult., requiring him to furnish a statement of the number of vessels infected with yellow fever that have arrived at this port since the 1st of April, with other facts connected with their port of departure, their voyage hither, &c., &c., presented a report, of which the following is a summary:

Month.	No. Vess'ls.	Where From.					
April	1	From Rio de Janeiro	0	0	0	0	0
May	11	From Rio de Janeiro	0	0	0	0	0
May	2	From Bahia	0	0	0	0	0
June	1	From St. Jago de Cuba	0	0	0	0	0
July	1	From Matanzas	0	0	0	0	0
July	1	From Marcina	0	0	0	0	0
July	2	From Havana	0	0	0	0	0

MEETING OF THE SUPERVISORS.—A quorum of the Board of Supervisors assembled, yesterday, at the City Hall, President R. F. PERRY in the Chair. A bill of CHAS. C. CORNWELL, for $10, for the loan of an easy chair for a sick juror, was favorably reported from the Committee on Criminal Courts, and adopted. The same Committee also reported favorably upon the bill of Dr. DOREMUS, amounting to $3,000, for analyzing the body of Mrs. SOTHERN, who was poisoned by her husband. Also, in favor of several smaller bills of the same party, amounting together with the preceding to $6,415. The question on the adoption of the report was taken without debate, and failed for want of a constitutional vote, there being but nine members present and seven voting in the negative. Supervisor KENNEDY then moved a reconsideration of the vote, which was carried, and the report was laid on the table till the next meeting. The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—From the weekly statement submitted at the meeting of the Commissioners, yesterday, it appears that 1,340 immigrants arrived at this port during the week ending Aug. 2—making a total for the year of 48,092, against 43,666 to the same date last year. The balance of the commutation fund on hand amounts to $23,504 49. There are 715 inmates in the Ward's Island Institutions. No business was transacted at the meeting yesterday.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board of Education adjourned yesterday, for want of a quorum, to the first Wednesday in September.

THE ALLEGED ABDUCTION CASE.—Miss HARRIET KIRK, whose alleged abduction by ALEX. HOAG was noticed on Monday, has returned to her parents. She states that HOAG engaged her to attend a confectionery shop which he kept on the corner of Grand and Mercer streets, and that after entering the house, and discovering the real nature of the business carried on there, she wished to leave, but was prevented by HOAG, who kept her a prisoner in the house for six days. She finally escaped through the aid of a man who visited the house, and to whom she stated her situation. On leaving the house she says she went to an intelligence office in Broadway, where she made an engagement to go into service at West Hoboken, N. J., at which place she has since remained. HOAG has already served one term in the penitentiary for keeping a disorderly house. Whether any action will be taken on the charge in this case remains to be seen. He was yesterday discharged from custody on the habe

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

PARLIAMENT.

A Board of Chancellor—Lord Palmerston—Lord John Russell—Mr. Disraeli—Mr. Bright—Mr. Gladstone—Mr. Bernal Osborne—Mr. Cobden—Mr. Lindsay—Mr. Roebuck—Mr. Horsman—Mr. Bentinck—Mr. Walpole—Mr. Lowe—Mr. Milner Gibson—Mr. Sidney Herbert—Mr. Layard—Mr. Lucas—Mr. Whiteside—Mr. Bouverie—Mr. Hennessy—Mr. Ayrton—Mr. Hadfield—Mr. Ewart—Mr. Hankey—Mr. Peacocke—Mr. Dillwyn

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

HELP WANTED.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TEACHERS.

DRY GOODS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW REPORTS.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FARMS.

BOARDING.

FURNITURE.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

PROPOSALS.

BILLIARDS.

PERSONAL.

AGRICULTURAL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW REPORTS.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Agents for the sale of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, BREMEN, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, VIENNA, BERLIN, AUGSBURG, LEIPSIC, MUNICH, STUTTGARD, PRUSSIA, AUSTRIA, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA, SPAIN, DENMARK, SWEDEN, NORWAY, &c.
Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travellers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DIVIDEND.
The
WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
have declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
HENRY WESTON,
Secretary.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., transacts sales Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

ALLEN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

[illegible] & CO., 59 WALL-STREET,
[illegible] and collect the Coupons of the State of California at most favorable terms.

[illegible] of this Company, } ss. 1859. No. 52 William-st.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.
OFFICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 1ST AUGUST next, on the Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois will be redeemed at this Office, or at the office of this Company, upon which the said Coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and Stock in this Company accepted therefor, in accordance with the conditions, and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.
J. E. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

[illegible] CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA } RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 16, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE [illegible] Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st day of July until the 16th day of August.
GEO. E. ELY, Secretary.

[illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 176 Chatham square, cor. of Pell-st.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) PER CENT, payable on the 1st proximo. By order.
R. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENT.—Bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1874; interest at ten per cent, [illegible] annually, in New-York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, 1859, $81,281 30; value of city property and assets, $16,429 49. The assessed value of taxable property, about $44,000,000. Population, about 12,000. For sale by
ASHLEY & NORRIS,
No. 16 Exchange-place, New-York.

OCEAN BANK, New-York, July 20, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th August next. The transfer books will be closed from August 5 to 10 inclusive. By order of the Board,
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Cor. 26TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1859.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1851, and Dover Extension Bonds Per Cents, will be paid on and after August 1st, at the Treasurer's office, cor. 26th-st. and 4th-av.
W. R. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO., }
No. 26 Merchants' Exchange, July 13, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on the 4th August next. The transfer books will be closed from July 20 till Aug. 4.
WM. J. SLOCUM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Aug. 2, 1859.—Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

[illegible] GENERAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, }
No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1859.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at this Office on and after that day.
S. M. KILLIKAN, Treasurer.

A. BARKER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 6 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1859.—Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. on the scrip, now declared by the Board of Directors, will be due on demand.
By order,
WASHINGTON PORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, July 20, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. payable on and after the first day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
DAVID DRAKE, Sec'y.

STATE BANK, Brooklyn, Aug. 2, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents (3½) Per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 15th inst.
E. P. FERRIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 214 Broadway, New-York, July 20, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, July 20, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventeenth Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. payable on and after the 10th inst.
J. H. PURDY, Secretary.

STATE BANK, BROOKLYN, JULY 26, 1859.—A DIVIDEND of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, and four (4) per Cent. on the scrip, for the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 8. The Transfer Books will be closed till Aug. 4.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. Gas Light Journal, representing the Gas interest. Gas Light Journal, published as above at $5 per annum.

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE, New-York, July 20, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the bank the last six months, will be duly been declared, payable MONDAY, Aug. 8, at the office of the Company.
ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

FOR SALE—MERCHANTS' BANK STOCK. [illegible] shares of this Stock registered in New-York [illegible] Apply to
No. 24 and 26 Exchange place.

H. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 24 [illegible] Exchange-place, West side, Fifth floor, wanted, [illegible] of paper now in circulation, at [illegible] rates. Interest allowed on good business notes.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON UNION BANK, [illegible] for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 60 Broadway.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Ottawa, Streator and Peoria Railroad Company, due August 1, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

New-York, July 26, 1859.
MR. HOWARD POTTER IS AUTHORIZED to [illegible] power of attorney, [illegible] of deed.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A PAIR OF SPLENDID CARRIAGE-HORSES for sale; stylish drivers, kind in single or double harness, and not vicious. Apply to
CHARLES V. MAPES,
No. 139 Nassau-st.

COAL DEALERS.—FOR SALE, TWO GOOD [illegible] horses, one cart-harness, one desk, a new [illegible] coal bins, screens, &c. Inquire at the office, No. 346 [illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS' PORTER.
Messrs. A. GUINNESS, SON & CO., of Dublin, have appointed the undersigned their [illegible] agent in this city, from whom they only [illegible] Orders for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, may be left at the office of the Agent in Water-st., Imperial Pints and [illegible] Quarts, corked in Dublin, for Home, U. S., Charleston, and Foreign Markets, can be had only of
C. H. MARSH, No. 21 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry S. Brown, Jr., Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF FOUR PIANOS, To-day afternoon,
At 2½ PRECISELY, at 2½ o'clock.
At the warerooms, No. 395 Broome-st.
Comprising four new 7 octave pianos.
One rosewood, warerooms pianos.
One mahogany, 7 octave square piano.
The above instruments were made at Cologne by the celebrated firm of Strand, of Paris, and are of very first-class finish. They are in positively new, without any reserve, to the advance, and may be seen any time previous to sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 4, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 45 Wall-st., near Wall-st.
5 shares United States Exchange Bank.....$100 each
10 shares American Exchange Bank.....$100 each
20 shares Bank of New-York.....$100 each
100 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank.....$25 each
100 shares U.S. Steam Sugar Refining Co.....$100 each
70 shares Security Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
30 shares Gotham Fire Insurance Company.....$100 each
40 shares Sarcastic and Oswego Railroad Co.....$50 each
40 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co.....$20 each
50 shares Commercial Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
50 shares Pyrotechnic Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
50 shares Knox Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
20 shares Artisans' Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
200 shares Depere County, Wis. (tripoth).....$10 each
$1,000 Great Western Marine 1st Series, 1867 and 1868.
$10,000 New York and Erie Railroad, 4th Mort. Bonds.
$2000 New York Central Park 8 P cent Stock of '52.
$5000 Western and Madison 8 P cent. R. R. Bonds.
$4,000 Fox and Wisconsin Improv't Co. 8 P cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Henry County (Iowa) 8 P cent. Bonds.
$2,000 8 P cent. County (Iowa) 8 P cent. Bonds.
$6 000 New-York and New-Haven 8 P cent Bonds.
Securities received in addition to the regular advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 8. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day when over required, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock sales room, No. 45 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of Real Estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 45 William-st., near Wall.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE SALE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP'S first Fall sale of hardware, cutlery, heavy goods, &c., will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 78 William-st, consisting in part of 100 dozen G S Paper Files 5 to 14 inches; 1,000 dozen assorted Paper; 20 dozen English C. S. Scissors 10 dozen long handled shovels, slightly defective, &c. Also, Stock Goods—part of an exceedingly well-assorted stock of a retailer, well worthy of attention. Also, to pay storage one large sized iron safe, one platform scale. For full particulars, see *Herald*. Terms cash.

S. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY E. BOGART, THUR.-DAY, AUG. 4, AT 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William-st., corner Frankfort, household furniture consisting of a large assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, silver-plated ware, gas fixtures, marble ornaments, French secretary, lace curtains, mahogany French bedsteads, feather beds, mattresses, bedding, mahogany sofas, easy chairs, lounges, marble-top dressing cases, card-tables, telescope, dictionary, two diagram tables.

E. L. SNOW, Auctioneer.
PAINT DEALERS AND PAINTERS ATTEND.—THURSDAY, Aug. 4, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 287 Bowery, will be sold, by order of receiver, twenty-five cases paints in oil, &c., about 7,000 lbs. Sale peremptory.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. P. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 168 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF FIRE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. R. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN G. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FERREAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON R. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. AFFLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAML. D. BRADFORD, Jr.

WARREN DELANO, Jr.,
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RAYMOND, Ass't. Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. E. SWORDS,	J. R. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
B. BENNEY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE E. LAING,
A. P. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE.
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. PEYTRAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.—NO. 128 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.
The charter of this Company requires that 50 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in proportion to interest insured.
This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.
The security offered to insurers in accumulating capital, and in the character of the business, is unequalled.
All persons who may have paid policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1858, 1857, 1856, 1855 or 1854, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.
Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, reverts to the Company.
ROBERT G. ROSE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York.
OFFICE—NO. 52 WALL-ST.

Capital.....$2,500,000
Claims paid.....over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York.....200,000
ESTABLISHED 1830.

BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK.
Hon. Judge Campbell, | J. Phillip Phenix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq., | James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq., | Anthony Barclay, Esq., or
Samuel Wetmore, Esq., | Counsel,
Stephen Whitney, Esq., | Hon. Erastus Corning.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Endowments for children, and life-assurance in all its branches.
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.

MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of Ulster, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALMON CANFIELD, late of Malden, in the town of Saugerties, County of Ulster, and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence, No. 29 East Fiftieth street, in the City of New-York, or at the office of PETER CANTINE, in the village of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of January, 1860.—Dated June 21, 1859.
DANIEL W. QUIMBY, Executor.
je22-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 245 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 18, 1859.
HENRY ROBINSON, } Ex'rs.
MATTHEW DALY, }
mh13-law6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, at the office of JOHN R. MORRELL, Esq., No. 139 Roosevelt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 13, 1859.
JOHN R. MORRELL, } Executors.
my13-law6mTh* WILLIAM B. LUDLAM, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC DEVOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1859.
MIRIAM C. DEVOE, Administratrix.
mh3-law6mTh*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TEACHERS' FREE READING-ROOM.

IVISON & PHINNEY,
EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,
Having become established in the new DOUBLE MARBLE STORE,
Nos. 48 and 50 WALKER-ST.,
(Ten doors west of Broadway,)
Have furnished a room with the best AMERICAN AND FOREIGN EDUCATIONAL JOURNALS, NEW-YORK DAILIES, DIRECTORIES, MAPS, &c., which, with any information or attention in their power, are at the service of all TEACHERS, whether resident or visiting New-York.
THE EDUCATIONAL NEWS, quarterly, containing interesting items of SCHOOL-TEXT BOOKS, &c., is MAILED FREE to every Teacher whose address is sent us.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—ARRANGEMENT FOR AUGUST, 1859.—Two special trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping only at Steinway, Woodside, Bownes and Whitestone, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Returning, leave Flushing at 7:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Regular trains leave Hunter's Point and Flushing as follows:

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT
7:30 A. M.	7:45 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
1:00 P. M.	1:15 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	3:15 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	4:15 P. M.
5:45 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

Connecting with steamer MATTANO, Capt. H. W. Gidney, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains. An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 12 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M., 1, 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.
O. GRASLIGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave each st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:00 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge
11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.; from White Plains to Central Office.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—8:00 A. M.
White Plains—8 and 9 A. M.; 2 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

FOR LAKE MAHOPAC,
VIA
HARLEM RAILROAD.
Trains leave 26th-st. Station, New-York,
9:00 A. M.,
4:00 P. M.
Fare through to the Lake $1 75.
Passengers will find this the shortest and most expeditious line, avoiding 16 miles of stage route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows: For Dunkirk Express, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, at 12 M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, through Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations, Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, with stages to all towns on the line of the road. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Chester Accommodation Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Hornellsville and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, Commencing May 23, 1859.—Leave New-York by Boston and Intermediate places from Pier No. 1 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, and with those from New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:00 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 4 P. M. daily, for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN G. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 5, 1859.—Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 8:45 and 3:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 3:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Canal, Christopher and Barrow-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 50. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 12 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO WHITE MOUNTAINS VIA SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Passengers by the Hudson River Railroad, leaving Chambers st. on 6 or 11 A. M. trains, arrive at the White Mountains, via Lake Champlain and Burlington, or via Rutland and Bellows Falls, the next evening.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:30 A. M. Express; and 4.35 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers st. at 9 A. M., and 31st st. at 9:25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M., and 2:00 and 5:30 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT—NEW-YORK, July 26, 1859.—NOTICE TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.—On and after THURSDAY, the 28th of July, 1859, all b'ood, offal, dead animals, putrid or unsound meats, fish offal and other refuse substances must be taken to the offal dock, foot of 40th-st., North River.
The use of the offal dock at the foot of 45th-st., East River, for such purposes, will be discontinued on and after the above date.
The following is a copy of the ordinances of the Common Council relative to the removal of offal, &c.; &c.:
An ordinance to provide for the cleaning of slaughter-houses and the removal of the refuse of fish therefrom. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:
SECTION 1. Every butcher or other person occupying any slaughter-house or building, or who shall or may kill or slaughter in any slaughter-house or building in the City of New-York, any animal, shall, on every day, when any animal may be so slaughtered or killed therein, cause the slaughter-house and yard thereof to be washed out and thoroughly cleansed, under the penalty of ten dollars for each neglect or refusal to comply with this section.
SEC. 2. Every butcher or other person within this City, immediately after killing or slaughtering any animal, shall cut out, or caused to be conveyed in tight covered boxes or barrels, the blood, offal, garbage and other offensive or useless parts of said animal or animals so killed or slaughtered, to such place as the Common Council or the City Inspector shall or may from time to time direct, under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every neglect or refusal to comply with this section.
SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the city Inspector to see that this ordinance is enforced.
SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately, and all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, conflicting herewith are repealed.
Adopted by Board of Councilmen, May 16, 1856.
Adopted by Board of Aldermen, June 10, 1856.
Approved by the Mayor, June 19, 1856.
Notice is hereby given that a strict compliance with the requirements of the above ordinance will be enforced.
The pier to be used by the contractor for the removal from the City of nuisances, at the foot of 40th-st., North River, is designated and directed as the place to which the said blood, offal, &c., shall be conveyed, and from thence it will be taken by the contractor from the City.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, No. 27 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1859.
We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, for the transaction of a general Stock and Exchange Commission business at the Board of Brokers, and at private sale.
Our arrangements with reliable correspondents enable us to offer marked facilities for the negotiation of Loans, and the transaction of general business in domestic and European markets.
Exchange on London bought and sold.
C. S. SEYTON, J. H. WAINWRIGHT.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and firm of WARDEN, ARCHER & BEEBE, (being successors to WARDELL & WARDEN,) in the business of manufacturing pickles, preserves and hermetically sealed goods. Also, wholesale dealers in all kinds of vinegars. No. 240 Washington-st., between Harrison and Franklin-sts.
HENRY C. WARDEN,
ISAAC E. ARCHER,
THEODORE C. BEEBE.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1859.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WM. BULLINSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be liquidated by WILLIAM C. WEED, who will continue the business.
WILLIAM C. WEED,
New-York, July 21, 1859. HENRY A. WILSON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. JOSEPH R. BULLINSON and Mr. CORNELIUS COMSTOCK are this day admitted to an interest in our house at New-York and San Francisco.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.
San Francisco, July 1, 1859.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also,
PATENT HEADED BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper, at 25 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the
PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 61 Maiden-lane.

RUSSIAN FRIGATE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—A large number of this vessel, plain and colored, for sale by SLOTE & JAMES, Stationers, 49 Fulton-st.

STEAMBOATS.

HERLEY AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FOR
STEVEN GROVE, and STEVEN SHORE,
Capt. [illegible], Capt. Henry.
LEAVE

HARLEM			FOOT 26TH.		
7	A. M.	1	P. M.	12	P. M.
9	A. M.	3	P. M.	1	P. M.
11	A. M.	5	P. M.	3	P. M.
1	P. M.	7	P. M.	5	P. M.
3	P. M.	9	P. M.	7	P. M.
5	P. M.	11	P. M.	9	P. M.
7	P. M.	1:30	P. M.	11	P. M.
10:30	P. M.	4	P. M.	1:30	P. M.

Landing at 26th-st. and Harlem, at each trip; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem; 6 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH. HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND ENGLEWOOD LOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs.	Aug. 4, 7 A.M.	Thurs.	Aug. 4, 11 A.M.
Friday	Aug. 5, 7:30 A.M.	Friday	Aug. 5, 11:30 A.M.
Saturd.	Aug. 6, 9:30 A.M.	Saturd.	Aug. 6, 1 P.M.
Sunday	Aug. 7, 9 A.M.	Sunday	Aug. 7, 2:30 P.M.
Monday	Aug. 8, 8 A.M.	Monday	Aug. 8, 12 M.

Connection with the Leave Bank in connection with the Lizzie..... 5 A.M. | Leave Red Bank in connection with the Lizzie..... 5 A.M.
Monday, Aug. 8, 11 A.M. | Monday, Aug. 8, 2 P.M.
Tuesd'y, Aug. 9, 12 A.M. | Tuesd'y, Aug. 9, 3 P.M.
Wednes. Aug. 10, 1 P.M. | Wednes. Aug. 10, 4 P.M.
Thurs. Aug. 11, 2 P.M. | Thurs. Aug. 11, 5 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 12, 3:30 A.M. | Friday, Aug. 12, 5:30 P.M.
Saturd. Aug. 13, 5 P.M. | Saturd. Aug. 13, 6:30 P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 14, 7:30 A.M. | Sunday, Aug. 14, 8 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 15, 8 A.M. | Monday, Aug. 15, 9 A.M.
Tuesd'y, Aug. 16, 9 A.M. | Tuesd'y, Aug. 16, 10 A.M.
Wednes. Aug. 17, 9 A.M. | Wednes. Aug. 17, 10 A.M.
Thurs. Aug. 18, 9 A.M. | Thurs. Aug. 18, 10 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 19, 9 A.M. | Friday, Aug. 19, 11 A.M.
Saturd. Aug. 20, 7:30 A.M. | Saturd. Aug. 20, 11:30 A.M.
Sunday, Aug. 21, 7:30 A.M. | Sunday, Aug. 21, 1 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 22, 8 A.M. | Monday, Aug. 22, 2 P.M.
Tuesd'y, Aug. 23, 9 A.M. | Tuesd'y, Aug. 23, 3 P.M.
Wednes. Aug. 24, 10 A.M. | Wednes. Aug. 24, 4 P.M.
Thurs. Aug. 25, 11 A.M. | Thurs. Aug. 25, 5 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 26, 12 M. | Friday, Aug. 26, 6 P.M.
Saturd. Aug. 27, 2 P.M. | Satur

COLORED INDEX IN ATLANTA

Chronological Record of Events in the City.

Complete Table of Contents.

Alphabetical Arrangement of Subjects.

COUNTY OF CENTRAL EXHIBITION.—WEDNESDAY.

Several cases were disposed of in this Court yesterday, the Grand Jury having found sundry bills.

Michael Conklin and Joseph Murphy pleaded guilty to an assault with an intent to kill, and the latter was fined $10 and costs.

Henry Collins was convicted of an assault and battery, committed at the recent festival of John's Day. The testimony was conflicting, but the jury gave the benefit of the doubt to the defendant, and he was discharged.

Catherine Kelly pleaded guilty to larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Mary Jones was sent to the Penitentiary for two years for stealing a watch.

Mary Jones, of Fulton, was indicted for larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Charlotte Kelly pleaded guilty to larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Mary Jones was sent to the Penitentiary for two years for stealing a watch.

Mary Jones